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<b>(54) Title:</b> METHODS FOR GENERATING HIGH TITER HELPER-FREE PREPARATIONS OF RECOMBINANT AAV VECTORS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  This invention provides methods and compositions for producing high titer, substantially purified preparations of recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV) that can be used as vectors for gene delivery. At the onset of vector production, AAV producer cells of this invention typically comprise one or more AAV packaging genes, an AAV vector comprising a heterologous (i.e. non-AAV) transgene of interest, and a helper virus such as an adenovirus. The AAV vector preparations produced are generally replication incompetent but are capable of mediating delivery of a transgene of interest (such as a therapeutic gene) to any of a wide variety of tissues and cells. The AAV vector preparations produced according to this invention are also substantially free of helper virus as well as helper viral and cellular proteins and other contaminants. Also provided is a quantitative, high-throughput assay useful in the assessment of viral infectivity and replication, as well as in the screening of agents that affect viral infectivity and/or replication.		

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**METHODS FOR GENERATING HIGH TITER HELPER-FREE  
PREPARATIONS OF RECOMBINANT AAV VECTORS**

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to the field of recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors and preparations thereof that can be used for gene transfer. More specifically, it relates to methods for generating high titer preparations of recombinant AAV vectors that are substantially free of helper virus (e.g. adenovirus) as well as cellular proteins.

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**BACKGROUND**

Adeno-associated viruses (AAV) have unique features that make them attractive as vectors for gene therapy. Adeno-associated viruses infect a wide range of cell types. However, they are non-transforming, and are not implicated in the etiology of any human disease. Introduction of DNA to recipient host cells generally leads to long-term persistence and expression of the DNA without disturbing the normal metabolism of the cell.

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There are at least three desirable features of a recombinant AAV vector preparation for use in gene transfer, especially in human gene therapy. First, it is preferred that the vector should be generated at titers sufficiently high to transduce an effective proportion of cells in the target tissue. Gene therapy *in vivo* typically requires a high number of vector particles. For example, some treatments may require in excess of  $10^8$  particles, and treatment of cystic fibrosis by direct delivery to the airway may require in excess of  $10^{10}$  particles. Second, it is preferred that the vector preparations should be essentially free of replication-competent AAV (i.e. phenotypically wild-type AAV which can be replicated in the presence of helper virus or helper virus functions). Third, it is preferred that the rAAV vector preparation as a whole be essentially free of other viruses (such as a helper virus used in AAV production) as well as helper virus and cellular proteins, and other components such as lipids and carbohydrates, so as to minimize or eliminate any risk of generating an immune response in the context of gene therapy. This latter point is especially significant in the context of AAV because AAV is a "helper-dependent" virus

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that requires co-infection with a helper virus (typically adenovirus) or other provision of helper virus functions in order to be effectively replicated and packaged during the process of AAV production; and, moreover, adenovirus has been observed to generate a host immune response in the context of gene therapy applications (see, e.g., Byrnes et al.,  
5 Neuroscience 66:1015, 1995; McCoy et al., Human Gene Therapy 6:1553, 1995; and Barr et al., Gene Therapy 2:151, 1995). The methods of the present invention address these and other desirable features of rAAV vector preparations, as described and illustrated in detail below.

General reviews of AAV virology and genetics are available elsewhere. The reader  
10 may refer *inter alia* to Carter, "Handbook of Parvoviruses", Vol. I, pp. 169-228 (1989), and Berns, "Virology", pp. 1743-1764, Raven Press, (1990). What follows is a brief synopsis for the convenience of the reader. AAV is a replication-defective virus, which means that it relies on a helper virus in order to complete its replication and packaging cycle in a host cell. The AAV genome generally comprises the packaging genes *rep* and  
15 *cap*, with other necessary functions being provided *in trans* from the helper virus and the host cell.

AAV particles are comprised of a proteinaceous capsid having three capsid proteins, VP1, VP2 and VP3, which enclose a ~4.6 kb linear single-stranded DNA genome. Individual particles package only one DNA molecule strand, but this may be  
20 either the plus or minus strand. Particles containing either strand are infectious, and replication occurs by conversion of the parental infecting single strand to a duplex form, and subsequent amplification, from which progeny single strands are displaced and packaged into capsids. Duplex or single-strand copies of AAV genomes (sometimes referred to as "proviral DNA" or "provirus") can be inserted into bacterial plasmids or  
25 phagemids, and transfected into adenovirus-infected cells.

By way of illustration, the linear genome of serotype AAV2 is terminated at either end by an inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequence. Between the ITRs are three transcription promoters p5, p19, and p40 that are used to express the *rep* and *cap* genes (Laughlin et al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5567-5571). ITR sequences are  
30 required *in cis* and are sufficient to provide a functional origin of replication, integration into the cell genome, and efficient excision and rescue from host cell chromosomes or

recombinant plasmids. The *rep* and *cap* gene products provide functions for replication and encapsidation of viral genome, respectively, and it is sufficient for them to be present in *trans*.

The *rep* gene is expressed from two promoters, p5 and p19, and produces four proteins designated Rep78, Rep68, Rep52 and Rep40. Only Rep78 and Rep68 are required for AAV duplex DNA replication, but Rep52 and Rep40 appear to be needed for progeny, single-strand DNA accumulation (Chejanovsky et al., Virology 173:120, 1989). Rep68 and Rep78 bind specifically to the hairpin conformation of the AAV ITR and possess several enzyme activities required for resolving replication at the AAV termini. Rep78 and Rep68, also exhibit pleiotropic regulatory activities including positive and negative regulation of AAV genes and expression from some heterologous promoters, as well as inhibitory effects on cell growth. The *cap* gene encodes capsid proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3. These proteins share a common overlapping sequence, but VP1 and VP2 contain additional amino terminal sequences transcribed from the p40 promoter by use of alternate initiation codons. All three proteins are required for effective capsid production.

AAV genomes have been introduced into bacterial plasmids by procedures such as GC tailing (Samulski et al., 1982, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79:2077-2081), addition of synthetic linkers containing restriction endonuclease cleavage sites (Laughlin et al., 1983, Gene, 23:65-73) or by direct, blunt-end ligation (Senapathy & Carter, 1984, J. Biol. Chem., 259:4661-4666). Transfection of such AAV recombinant plasmids into mammalian cells with an appropriate helper virus results in rescue and excision of the AAV genome free of any plasmid sequence, replication of the rescued genome and generation of progeny infectious AAV particles.

Recombinant AAV vectors comprising a heterologous polynucleotide of therapeutic interest may be constructed by substituting portions of the AAV coding sequence in bacterial plasmids with the heterologous polynucleotide. General principles of rAAV vector construction are also reviewed elsewhere. See, e.g., Carter, 1992, Current Opinions in Biotechnology, 3:533-539; and Muzyczka, 1992, Curr. Topics in Microbiol. and Immunol., 158:97-129). The AAV ITRs are generally retained, since packaging of the vector requires that they be present in *cis*. However, other elements of the AAV genome, in particular, one or more of the packaging genes, may be omitted. The vector plasmid can

be packaged into an AAV particle by supplying the omitted packaging genes in *trans* via an alternative source.

In one approach, the sequence flanked by AAV ITRs (the rAAV vector sequence), and the AAV packaging genes to be provided in *trans*, are introduced into the host cell in separate bacterial plasmids. Examples of this approach are described in Ratschin et al.,  
5 Mol. Cell. Biol. 4:2072 (1984); Hermonat et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:6466 (1984); Tratschin et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:3251 (1985); McLaughlin et al., J. Virol., 62:1963 (1988); and Lebkowski et al., 1988 Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:349 (1988). Samulski et al. (1989, J. Virol., 63:3822-3828) have described a packaging plasmid called pAAV/Ad,  
10 which consists of Rep and Cap encoding regions enclosed by ITRs from adenovirus. Human airway epithelial cells from a cystic fibrosis patient have been transduced with an AAV vector prepared using the pAAV/Ad packaging plasmid and a plasmid comprising the selective marker gene *neo* expressed via the AAV p5 promoter (Flotte et al., Am. J. Respir. Cell. Mol. Biol. 7:349, 1992).

15 A second approach is to provide either the vector sequence, or the AAV packaging genes, in the form of an episomal plasmid in a mammalian cell used for AAV replication. For example, U.S. Patent 5,173,414 describes a cell line in which the vector sequence is present as a high-copy episomal plasmid. The cell lines can be transduced with the trans-complementing AAV functions *rep* and *cap* to generate preparations of AAV vector. This  
20 approach is not ideal, because the copy number per cell cannot be rigorously controlled and episomal DNA is much more likely to undergo rearrangement, leading to production of vector byproducts.

A third approach is to provide either the vector sequence, or the AAV packaging genes, or both, stably integrated into the genome of the mammalian cell used for  
25 replication.

One exemplary technique is outlined in international patent application WO 95/13365 (Targeted Genetics Corporation and Johns Hopkins University) and corresponding U.S. Patent No. 5,658,776 (by Flotte et al.). This example uses a mammalian cell with at least one intact copy of a stably integrated rAAV vector, wherein  
30 the vector comprises an AAV ITR and a transcription promoter operably linked to a target polynucleotide, but wherein the expression of *rep* is limiting. In a preferred embodiment,

an AAV packaging plasmid comprising the *rep* gene operably linked to a heterologous AAV is introduced into the cell, and then the cell is incubated under conditions that allow replication and packaging of the AAV vector sequence into particles.

5 A second exemplary technique is outlined in patent application WO 95/13392 (Trempe et al.). This example uses a stable mammalian cell line with an AAV *rep* gene operably linked to a heterologous promoter so as to be capable of expressing functional Rep protein. In various preferred embodiments, the AAV *cap* gene can be provided stably as well or can be introduced transiently (e.g. on a plasmid). A recombinant AAV vector can also be introduced stably or transiently.

10 Another exemplary technique is outlined in patent application WO 96/17947 (by Targeted Genetics Corporation, J. Allen). This example uses a mammalian cell which comprises a stably integrated AAV *cap* gene, and a stably integrated AAV *rep* gene operably linked to a heterologous promoter and inducible by helper virus. In various preferred embodiments, a plasmid comprising the vector sequence is also introduced into  
15 the cells (either stably or transiently). The rescue of AAV vector particles is then initiated by introduction of the helper virus.

These various examples address the issue of providing AAV at sufficiently high titer, minimizing recombination between vector and packaging components, and reducing or avoiding the potential difficulties associated with the expression of the AAV *rep* gene in  
20 mammalian cell line (since the Rep proteins can not only limit their own expression but can also affect cellular metabolism). However, packaging of an AAV vector into viral particles still relies on the presence of a suitable helper virus for AAV or the provision of helper virus functions. Helper viruses capable of supporting AAV replication are exemplified by adenovirus, but include other viruses such as herpes and pox viruses. The  
25 presence of significant quantities of infectious helper virus in a preparation of AAV vectors is problematic in that the preparation is intended for use in human administration. Even the presence of non-replicative helper virus components can cause an unacceptable immunological reaction in the treated subject.

30 The potential problems elicited by helper virus antigen have been illustrated in several recent studies. Byrnes et al. (Neuroscience 66:1015, 1995) injected an E1-region deleted, non-replicating human adenovirus type 5 into the brains of inbred rats. An

inflammation response was observed that was attributed to the particles administered rather than to expression of new viral proteins due to viral infection of the cells. Presence of the virus was associated with increase in MHC Class I expression and a heavy infiltration of macrophages and T cells. McCoy et al. (Human Gene Therapy 6:1553, 1995) instilled the lungs of mice with intact adenovirus, adenovirus with incomplete genomes, or adenovirus inactivated with ultraviolet light. All induced pulmonary inflammation, and the number of inflammatory cells in the lung tissue was quantitatively similar for all three forms of the virus. Comparative experiments using adenovirus constructs in normal and immune-deficient mice performed by Barr et al. (Gene Therapy 2:151, 1995) indicate that the anti-adenovirus immune response is primarily T-cell mediated and gives rise to a memory response that affects subsequent doses.

Accordingly, in the development of recombinant AAV vectors such as those for use in gene therapy, there is a need for strategies that minimize the amount of helper virus, as well as helper virus proteins and cellular proteins, present in the final preparation, while at the same time still achieving a high titer of AAV so that the methods can be effectively employed on a scale that is suitable for the practical application of gene therapy techniques.

Since high titers of rAAV vector preparations are particularly useful, but the production of high titers of rAAV, particularly in large-scale procedures, can lead to the generation of significant quantities of contaminating helper virus (e.g. adenovirus or "Ad"), helper virus proteins (e.g. Ad proteins), and/or cellular proteins, it became especially important to design scalable methods for the production of rAAV that can be used for the generation of high-titer preparations that are substantially free of contaminating virus and/or viral or cellular proteins. The present disclosure provides methods for achieving these competing goals and demonstrates that such techniques can be employed for the large-scale production of recombinant AAV vector preparations.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides methods and materials for generating high titer preparations of adeno-associated virus (AAV) that are substantially free of helper virus, helper virus proteins, and cellular proteins and other components.



Embodiments of the invention include but are not limited to the following:

A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of: a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises: (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein; (ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and (iii) a helper virus for AAV; b) incubating the producer cell provided in step a) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV; c) lysing the producer cell after the incubation of step b) to produce an AAV producer cell lysate; and d) chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on a plurality of ion-exchange resins comprising at least one positively-charged anion exchange resin and at least one negatively-charged cationic exchange resin to generate a purified population of rAAV vector particles, or chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on an anion exchange resin followed by tangential flow filtration (TFF).

A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said helper virus is an adenovirus or a temperature-sensitive helper virus, and said step of incubating the producer cell is conducted at a temperature that is permissive for replication of AAV but non-permissive for replication of the temperature-sensitive helper virus.

A method of generating a population of rAAV particles, wherein incubating the producer cell is conducted in a vessel selected from the group consisting of a tissue culture flask, a roller bottle, a spinner flask, a tank reactor, a fermentor, and a bioreactor, optionally using a microcarrier, and preferably using a suspension-adapted mammalian cell line.

A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of: a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises: (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein; (ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and (iii) a helper virus for AAV or a polynucleotide sequence of said helper virus that encodes at least one helper virus function; b) subjecting the producer cell provided in step a) to a sub-lethal stress; and c) incubating the stressed

producer cell of step b) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV. Possible forms of sub-lethal stress may be selected but are not limited to those in the group consisting of a nutritional stress, an osmotic stress, a pH stress, a temperature stress, an aerobic stress, a mechanical stress, a radiational stress and a toxic stress. A non-limiting  
5 example by which nutritional stress is imposed is by culturing the producer cells in a medium that is deficient in one or more amino acids. Additional illustrations are provided below.

A method of generating a population of rAAV particles, wherein said purified population of rAAV vector particles is substantially free of replication-competent AAV and of helper virus and cellular proteins.

10 A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of: a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises: (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein; (ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV  
15 inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and (iii) a helper virus for AAV; b) incubating the producer cell provided in step a) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV and which comprise inducing a sub-lethal stress in the AAV producer cell; c) lysing the producer cell after the incubation of step b) to produce an AAV producer cell lysate; and d) purifying the AAV producer cell lysate to generate a population of recombinant adeno-  
20 associated virus (rAAV) particles. Suitable purification methods include those described elsewhere in this disclosure. An exemplary purification procedure comprises chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on at least one chromatographic resin selected from the group consisting of a positively-charged anion exchange resin and a negatively-charged cationic exchange resin to generate a purified population of rAAV vector  
25 particles (preferred methods include anion exchange followed by cation exchange or tangential flow filtration (TFF)). Illustrative chromatographic procedures, including ion exchange chromatography, and chromatographic purification on heparin sulfate are provided below by way of example.

A host cell for producing recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles at  
30 high efficiency, comprising: a) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein; b) a heterologous

polynucleotide introduced into said host cell using an rAAV pro-vector, wherein the rAAV pro-vector comprises the heterologous polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and is deficient in said AAV packaging gene(s); c) a helper virus such as a temperature-sensitive helper virus (tsHV) for AAV, wherein said tsHV is temperature-sensitive for self-replication.

A population of rAAV particles, produced according to any of the production methods of this invention. Preferably, the population of particles contains no more than about one infectious adenovirus particles per thousand infectious rAAV particles, preferably less than one per  $10^6$  rAAV, still more preferably less than about one in  $10^9$ .

Also provided are high-throughput assay techniques which can be used, for example, in the titering of virus preparations as well as in the screening of agents that affect viral replication.

These and other embodiments of the invention are outlined in the description that follows.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a half-tone reproduction of a Southern analysis for rAAV vector production, using a probe for a model CF therapeutic gene contained in the vector. The prominent band at 1.4 kb indicates presence of rAAV in the preparation. Helper function was supplied by adenovirus subtype 5 (Ad5) or by the adenovirus temperature-sensitive strain ts149.

Figure 2 is a half-tone reproduction of a slot-blot analysis for rAAV vector production, to quantitate the level of rAAV present in each preparation. When helper function is supplied by ts149, the amount of rAAV produced under standard culture conditions is several logs below that produced in the presence of Ad5.

Figure 3 is a half-tone reproduction of a Southern analysis for rAAV, indicating that increasing the level of ts149 does not improve the level of rAAV production.

Figure 4 is a bar graph indicating a dramatic *increase* in the amount of rAAV produced in the presence of ts149 (hatched bars) if culture periods are extended beyond 5 days. This is in marked contrast to the substantial *decrease* in rAAV that occurs beyond

day 5 when non-temperature sensitive adenovirus is used to supply helper function (solid bars).

Figure 5 is a line graph showing the viable cell density (VCD) of HeLa S3 cells grown in suspension culture at 37°C (circles) or 32°C (squares).

Figure 6 is a line graph showing the effect of tangential flow filtration at two different rates on HeLa S3 cells grown in suspension culture.

Figure 7 is a bar graph showing the production of ts149 detected in infected HeLa S3 cells cultured for 3-7 days in suspension at the permissive temperature of 32°C, compared with the level detected at day 7 after microfluidization (MF).

Figure 8 is a combination graph showing the purification of ts149 by anion exchange chromatography on PI matrix, eluted with a linear 900-1300 meq NaCl gradient at pH 8.0.

Figure 9 is a combination graph showing the purification of Adenovirus on PI anion-exchange matrix, eluted with a 800-1300 meq gradient of NaCl at pH 8.0. Bars: Viral activity measured in an infectivity assay; Solid line:  $A_{280}$  (a measure of total protein); Dotted line: buffer conductivity (ms).

Figure 10 is a combination graph showing the separation of Adenovirus and recombinant AAV. The upper panel shows separation on PI anion-exchange matrix, eluted with a 0-1000 meq gradient of NaCl at pH 8.0. The lower panel shows subsequent separation of Adenovirus from contaminants on HS cation-exchange matrix, eluted with a 0-500 meq gradient of NaCl at pH 8.0.

Figure 11 is two bar graphs, showing the effect of fetal bovine serum levels (FBS) in the culture medium on rAAV production. Serum deficiency in the culture medium is one of a number of stress factors that the producer cells can be subjected to in order to enhance the production of viral particles.

Figure 12 is a half-tone reproduction of a SDS-polyacrylamide gel analysis for AAV proteins during purification steps. The AAV preparation was subjected to tangential flow filtration after chromatography on an anion exchange column (POROS 50 PI). The silver stained gel shows the highly purified AAV capsid proteins, VP1, VP2, and VP3 in the final bulk material.

Figure 13 is a chromatogram showing concentration of AAV on a heparin sulfate column. The sharp peak in absorbance at 280 nm (left-hand axis) at about 18 minutes elution time represents the AAV fraction (after anion exchange and tangential flow filtration) as eluted from heparin sulfate with a linear gradient of 0 to 1M NaCl (conductivity in ms shown on right-hand axis).

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It is an object of this invention to provide methods and materials for generating high titer preparations of adeno-associated virus (AAV) that are substantially free of helper virus, helper virus proteins, and cellular proteins and other components.

Various methods for the generation and processing of AAV particles in mammalian cells are described in detail below, and illustrations of the use of such techniques are provided in the Examples following.

By way of introduction, it is typical to employ a host or "producer" cell for rAAV vector replication and packaging. Such a producer cell (usually a mammalian host cell) generally comprises or is modified to comprise several different types of components for rAAV production. The first component is a recombinant adeno-associated viral (rAAV) vector genome (or "rAAV pro-vector") that can be replicated and packaged into vector particles by the host packaging cell. The rAAV pro-vector will normally comprise a heterologous polynucleotide (or "transgene"), with which it is desired to genetically alter another cell in the context of gene therapy (since the packaging of such a transgene into rAAV vector particles can be effectively used to deliver the transgene to a variety of mammalian cells). The transgene is generally flanked by two AAV inverted terminal repeats (ITRs) which comprise sequences that are recognized during excision, replication and packaging of the AAV vector, as well as during integration of the vector into a host cell genome. A second component is a helper virus that can provide helper functions for AAV replication. Although adenovirus is commonly employed, other helper viruses can also be used as is known in the art. Alternatively, the requisite helper virus functions can be isolated genetically from a helper virus and the encoding genes can be used to provide helper virus functions *in trans*. The AAV vector elements and the helper virus (or helper virus functions) can be introduced into the host cell either simultaneously or sequentially

in any order. The final components for AAV production to be provided in the producer cell are "AAV packaging genes" such as AAV *rep* and *cap* genes that provide replication and encapsidation proteins, respectively. Several different versions of AAV packaging genes can be provided (including wild-type *rep-cap* cassettes as well as modified *rep* and/or *cap* cassettes in which the *rep* and/or *cap* genes can be left under the control of the native promoters or operably linked to heterologous promoters. Such AAV packaging genes can be introduced either transiently or stably into the host packaging cell, as is known in the art and described in more detail below.

After culturing the host cells under conditions that permit AAV replication and encapsidation, the cells and sub-cellular fractions can be processed to generate high titer preparations of adeno-associated virus (AAV) that are substantially free of helper virus, helper virus proteins, and cellular proteins. Detailed descriptions of processing techniques and illustrative protocols employing such techniques are provided below.

#### **Definitions**

A "vector" as used herein refers to a macromolecule or association of macromolecules that comprises or associates with a polynucleotide and which can be used to mediate delivery of the polynucleotide to a cell. Illustrative vectors include, for example, plasmids, viral vectors, liposomes and other gene delivery vehicles.

"AAV" is an abbreviation for adeno-associated virus, and may be used to refer to the virus itself or derivatives thereof. The term covers all subtypes and both naturally occurring and recombinant forms, except where required otherwise. The abbreviation "rAAV" refers to recombinant adeno-associated virus, also referred to as a recombinant AAV vector (or "rAAV vector").

An "rAAV vector" as used herein refers to an AAV vector comprising a polynucleotide sequence not of AAV origin (i.e., a polynucleotide heterologous to AAV), typically a sequence of interest for the genetic transformation of a cell. In preferred vector constructs of this invention, the heterologous polynucleotide is flanked by at least one, preferably two AAV inverted terminal repeat sequences (ITRs). The term rAAV vector encompasses both rAAV vector particles and rAAV vector plasmids.

An "AAV virus" or "AAV viral particle" refers to a viral particle composed of at least one AAV capsid protein (preferably by all of the capsid proteins of a wild-type AAV) and an encapsidated polynucleotide. If the particle comprises a heterologous polynucleotide (i.e. a polynucleotide other than a wild-type AAV genome such as a transgene to be delivered to a mammalian cell), it is typically referred to as an "rAAV vector particle" or simply an "rAAV vector".

"Packaging" refers to a series of intracellular events that result in the assembly and encapsidation of an AAV particle.

AAV "*rep*" and "*cap*" genes refer to polynucleotide sequences encoding replication and encapsidation proteins of adeno-associated virus. They have been found in all AAV serotypes examined, and are described below and in the art. AAV *rep* and *cap* are referred to herein as AAV "packaging genes".

A "helper virus" for AAV refers to a virus that allows AAV (e.g. wild-type AAV) to be replicated and packaged by a mammalian cell. A variety of such helper viruses for AAV are known in the art, including adenoviruses, herpesviruses and poxviruses such as vaccinia. The adenoviruses encompass a number of different subgroups, although Adenovirus type 5 of subgroup C is most commonly used. Numerous adenoviruses of human, non-human mammalian and avian origin are known and available from depositories such as the ATCC. Viruses of the herpes family include, for example, herpes simplex viruses (HSV) and Epstein-Barr viruses (EBV), as well as cytomegaloviruses (CMV) and pseudorabies viruses (PRV): which are also available from depositories such as ATCC.

The term "tsHV" refers to a temperature-sensitive helper virus, which can provide helper functions for AAV replication and packaging but is temperature-sensitive with respect to its own replication (i.e. it can replicate at a "permissive" temperature but replicates at lower efficiency, or preferably not at all, at a "non-permissive" temperature). The ability of the tsHV to provide help for AAV replication may also be temperature sensitive, but preferred tsHV for use with this invention efficiently support AAV replication at temperatures at which AAV can replicate but which are non-permissive for replication of the tsHV. Examples of such tsHV are described below.

5 An "infectious" virus or viral particle is one that comprises a polynucleotide component which it is capable of delivering into a cell for which the viral species is trophic. The term does not necessarily imply any replication capacity of the virus. Assays for counting infectious viral particles are described elsewhere in this disclosure and in the art.

10 A "replication-competent" virus (e.g. a replication-competent AAV, sometimes abbreviated as "RCA") refers to a phenotypically wild-type virus that is infectious, and is also capable of being replicated in an infected cell (i.e. in the presence of a helper virus or helper virus functions). In the case of AAV, replication competence generally requires the presence of functional AAV packaging genes. Preferred rAAV vectors as described herein are replication-incompetent in mammalian cells (especially in human cells) by virtue of the lack of one or more AAV packaging genes. Preferably, such rAAV vectors lack any AAV packaging gene sequences in order to minimize the possibility that RCA are generated by recombination between AAV packaging genes and an incoming rAAV vector. Preferred  
15 rAAV vector preparations as described herein are those which contain few if any RCA (preferably less than about 1 RCA per  $10^2$  rAAV particles, more preferably less than about 1 RCA per  $10^4$  rAAV particles, still more preferably less than about 1 RCA per  $10^8$  rAAV particles, even more preferably less than about 1 RCA per  $10^{12}$  rAAV particles, most preferably no RCA).

20 The term "polynucleotide" refers to a polymeric form of nucleotides of any length, including deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides, or analogs thereof. A polynucleotide may comprise modified nucleotides, such as methylated nucleotides and nucleotide analogs, and may be interrupted by non-nucleotide components. If present, modifications to the nucleotide structure may be imparted before or after assembly of the polymer. The  
25 term polynucleotide, as used herein, refers interchangeably to double- and single-stranded molecules. Unless otherwise specified or required, any embodiment of the invention described herein that is a polynucleotide encompasses both the double-stranded form and each of two complementary single-stranded forms known or predicted to make up the double-stranded form.

30 A "gene" refers to a polynucleotide containing at least one open reading frame that is capable of encoding a particular protein after being transcribed and translated.



“Recombinant”, as applied to a polynucleotide means that the polynucleotide is the product of various combinations of cloning, restriction or ligation steps, and other procedures that result in a construct that is distinct from a polynucleotide found in nature. A recombinant virus is a viral particle comprising a recombinant polynucleotide. The terms respectively include replicates of the original polynucleotide construct and progeny of the original virus construct.

A “control element” or “control sequence” is a nucleotide sequence involved in an interaction of molecules that contributes to the functional regulation of a polynucleotide, including replication, duplication, transcription, splicing, translation, or degradation of the polynucleotide. The regulation may affect the frequency, speed, or specificity of the process, and may be enhancing or inhibitory in nature. Control elements known in the art include, for example, transcriptional regulatory sequences such as promoters and enhancers. A promoter is a DNA region capable under certain conditions of binding RNA polymerase and initiating transcription of a coding region usually located downstream (in the 3’ direction) from the promoter.

“Operatively linked” or “operably linked” refers to a juxtaposition of genetic elements, wherein the elements are in a relationship permitting them to operate in the expected manner. For instance, a promoter is operatively linked to a coding region if the promoter helps initiate transcription of the coding sequence. There may be intervening residues between the promoter and coding region so long as this functional relationship is maintained.

An “expression vector” is a vector comprising a region which encodes a polypeptide of interest, and is used for effecting the expression of the protein in an intended target cell. An expression vector also comprises control elements operatively linked to the encoding region to facilitate expression of the protein in the target. The combination of control elements and a gene or genes to which they are operably linked for expression is sometimes referred to as an “expression cassette,” a large number of which are known and available in the art or can be readily constructed from components that are available in the art.

“Heterologous” means derived from a genotypically distinct entity from that of the rest of the entity to which it is being compared. For example, a polynucleotide introduced

by genetic engineering techniques into a plasmid or vector derived from a different species is a heterologous polynucleotide. A promoter removed from its native coding sequence and operatively linked to a coding sequence with which it is not naturally found linked is a heterologous promoter.

5           “Genetic alteration” refers to a process wherein a genetic element is introduced into a cell other than by mitosis or meiosis. The element may be heterologous to the cell, or it may be an additional copy or improved version of an element already present in the cell. Genetic alteration may be effected, for example, by transfecting a cell with a recombinant plasmid or other polynucleotide through any process known in the art, such as  
10       electroporation, calcium phosphate precipitation, or contacting with a polynucleotide-liposome complex. Genetic alteration may also be effected, for example, by transduction or infection with a DNA or RNA virus or viral vector. Preferably, the genetic element is introduced into a chromosome or mini-chromosome in the cell; but any alteration that changes the phenotype and/or genotype of the cell and its progeny is included in this term.

15           A cell is said to be “stably” altered, transduced, or transformed with a genetic sequence if the sequence is available to perform its function during extended culture of the cell in vitro. In preferred examples, such a cell is “inheritably” altered in that a genetic alteration is introduced which is also inheritable by progeny of the altered cell.

20           The terms “polypeptide”, “peptide” and “protein” are used interchangeably herein to refer to polymers of amino acids of any length. The terms also encompass an amino acid polymer that has been modified; for example, disulfide bond formation, glycosylation, lipidation, or conjugation with a labeling component.

25           Polypeptides such as “CFTR”, “p53”, “E1A” and the like, when discussed in the context of gene therapy and compositions therefor, refer to the respective intact polypeptide, or any fragment or genetically engineered derivative thereof, that retains the desired biochemical function of the intact protein. Similarly, references to CFTR, p53, E1A genes, and other such genes for use in gene therapy (typically referred to as  
30       “transgenes” to be delivered to a recipient cell), include polynucleotides encoding the intact polypeptide or any fragment or genetically engineered derivative possessing the desired biochemical function.

An "isolated" plasmid, virus, or other substance refers to a preparation of the substance devoid of at least some of the other components that may also be present where the substance or a similar substance naturally occurs or is initially prepared from. Thus, for example, an isolated substance may be prepared by using a purification technique to enrich it from a source mixture. Enrichment can be measured on an absolute basis, such as weight per volume of solution, or it can be measured in relation to a second, potentially interfering substance present in the source mixture. Increasing enrichments of the embodiments of this invention are increasingly more preferred. Thus, for example, a 2-fold enrichment is preferred, 10-fold enrichment is more preferred, 100-fold enrichment is more preferred, 1000-fold enrichment is even more preferred.

A preparation of AAV is said to be "substantially free" of helper virus if the ratio of infectious AAV particles to infectious helper virus particles is at least about  $10^2:1$ ; preferably at least about  $10^4:1$ , more preferably at least about  $10^6:1$ ; still more preferably at least about  $10^8:1$ . Preparations are also preferably free of equivalent amounts of helper virus proteins (i.e. proteins as would be present as a result of such a level of helper virus if the helper virus particle impurities noted above were present in disrupted form). Viral and/or cellular protein contamination can generally be observed as the presence of Coomassie staining bands on SDS gels (e.g. the appearance of bands other than those corresponding to the AAV capsid proteins VP1, VP2 and VP3).

"Efficiency" when used in describing viral production, replication or packaging refers to useful properties of the method: in particular, the growth rate and the number of virus particles produced per cell. "High efficiency" production indicates production of at least 100 viral particles per cell; preferably at least about 10,000 and more preferably at least about 100,000 particles per cell, over the course of the culture period specified.

An "individual" or "subject" treated in accordance with this invention refers to vertebrates, particularly members of a mammalian species, and includes but is not limited to domestic animals, sports animals, and primates, including humans.

"Treatment" of an individual or a cell is any type of intervention in an attempt to alter the natural course of the individual or cell at the time the treatment is initiated. For example, treatment of an individual may be undertaken to decrease or limit the pathology caused by any pathological condition, including (but not limited to) an inherited or induced

genetic deficiency, infection by a viral, bacterial, or parasitic organism, a neoplastic or aplastic condition, or an immune system dysfunction such as autoimmunity or immunosuppression. Treatment includes (but is not limited to) administration of a composition, such as a pharmaceutical composition, and administration of compatible cells that have been treated with a composition. Treatment may be performed either prophylactically or therapeutically; that is, either prior or subsequent to the initiation of a pathologic event or contact with an etiologic agent.

### **General techniques**

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, virology, animal cell culture and biochemistry which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, for example, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", Second Edition (Sambrook, Fritsch & Maniatis, 1989); "Animal Cell Culture" (R.I. Freshney, ed., 1987); "Gene Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells" (J.M. Miller & M.P. Calos, eds., 1987); "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology" (F.M. Ausubel et al., eds., 1987); "Current Protocols in Protein Science" (John E Coligan, et al. eds. Wiley and Sons, 1995); and "Protein Purification: Principles and Practice" (Robert K. Scopes, Springer-Verlag, 1994).

All patents, patent applications, articles and publications mentioned herein, both supra and infra, are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

### **Selection and Preparation of AAV Vector and AAV Packaging Genes**

A recombinant AAV vector of this invention comprises a heterologous (i.e. non-AAV) polynucleotide of interest in place of the AAV *rep* and/or *cap* genes that normally make up the bulk of the AAV genome. As in the wild-type AAV genome, however, the rAAV pro-vector is preferably flanked by two AAV inverted terminal repeats (ITRs) as noted above. Variations in which an rAAV construct is flanked by a only a single (typically modified) ITR have also been described in the art and can be employed in connection with the present invention.

Adeno-associated viruses of any serotype are suitable, since the various serotypes are functionally and structurally related, even at the genetic level (see, e.g., Blacklow, pp. 165-174 of "Parvoviruses and Human Disease" J.R. Pattison, ed. (1988); and Rose, Comprehensive Virology 3:1, 1974). All AAV serotypes apparently exhibit similar replication properties mediated by homologous *rep* genes; and all generally bear three related capsid proteins such as those expressed in AAV2. The degree of relatedness is further suggested by heteroduplex analysis which reveals extensive cross-hybridization between serotypes along the length of the genome; and the presence of analogous self-annealing segments at the termini that correspond to ITRs. The similar infectivity patterns also suggest that the replication functions in each serotype are under similar regulatory control. Among the various AAV serotypes, AAV2 is most commonly employed.

An AAV vector of this invention will typically comprise a polynucleotide that is heterologous to the AAV. The polynucleotide is typically of interest because of a capacity to provide a function to a target cell in the context of gene therapy, such as up- or down-regulation of the expression of a certain phenotype. Such a heterologous polynucleotide or "transgene", will generally be of sufficient length to provide the desired function or encoding sequence. For encapsidation within AAV2 particles, the transgene will preferably be less than about 5kb although other serotypes and/or modifications may be employed to allow larger sequences to be packaged into the AAV viral particles.

Where transcription of the heterologous polynucleotide is desired in the intended target cell, it can be operably linked to its own or to a heterologous promoter, depending for example on the desired level and/or specificity of transcription within the target cell, as is known in the art. Various types of promoters and enhancers are suitable for use in this context. Constitutive promoters provide an ongoing level of gene transcription, and are preferred when it is desired that the therapeutic polynucleotide be expressed on an ongoing basis. Inducible promoters generally exhibit low activity in the absence of the inducer, and are up-regulated in the presence of the inducer. They may be preferred when expression is desired only at certain times or at certain locations, or when it is desirable to titrate the level of expression using an inducing agent. Promoters and enhancers may also be tissue-specific: that is, they exhibit their activity only in certain cell types, presumably due to gene regulatory elements found uniquely in those cells.

Illustrative examples of promoters are the SV40 late promoter from simian virus 40, the Baculovirus polyhedron enhancer/promoter element, Herpes Simplex Virus thymidine kinase (HSV tk), the immediate early promoter from cytomegalovirus (CMV) and various retroviral promoters including LTR elements. Inducible promoters include heavy metal ion inducible promoters (such as the mouse mammary tumor virus (mMTV) promoter or various growth hormone promoters), and the promoters from T7 phage which are active in the presence of T7 RNA polymerase. By way of illustration, examples of tissue-specific promoters include various surfactin promoters (for expression in the lung), myosin promoters (for expression in muscle), and albumin promoters (for expression in the liver). A large variety of other promoters are known and generally available in the art, and the sequences for many such promoters are available in sequence databases such as the GenBank database.

Where translation is also desired in the intended target cell, the heterologous polynucleotide will preferably also comprise control elements that facilitate translation (such as a ribosome binding site or "RBS" and a polyadenylation signal). Accordingly, the heterologous polynucleotide will generally comprise at least one coding region operatively linked to a suitable promoter, and may also comprise, for example, an operatively linked enhancer, ribosome binding site and poly-A signal. The heterologous polynucleotide may comprise one encoding region, or more than one encoding regions under the control of the same or different promoters. The entire unit, containing a combination of control elements and encoding region, is often referred to as an expression cassette.

The heterologous polynucleotide is integrated by recombinant techniques into or preferably in place of the AAV genomic coding region (i.e. in place of the AAV *rep* and *cap* genes), but is generally flanked on either side by AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR) regions. This means that an ITR appears both upstream and downstream from the coding sequence, either in direct juxtaposition, preferably (although not necessarily) without any intervening sequence of AAV origin in order to reduce the likelihood of recombination that might regenerate a replication-competent AAV genome. Recent evidence suggests that a single ITR can be sufficient to carry out the functions normally associated with configurations comprising two ITRs (WO 94/13788), and vector constructs with only one ITR can thus be employed in conjunction with the packaging and production methods of the present invention.

The native promoters for *rep* are self-regulating, and can limit the amount of AAV particles produced. The *rep* gene can also be operably linked to a heterologous promoter, whether *rep* is provided as part of the vector construct, or separately. Any heterologous promoter that is not strongly down-regulated by *rep* gene expression is suitable; but  
5 inducible promoters are preferred because constitutive expression of the *rep* gene can have a negative impact on the host cell. A large variety of inducible promoters are known in the art; including, by way of illustration, heavy metal ion inducible promoters (such as metallothionein promoters); steroid hormone inducible promoters (such as the MMTV promoter or growth hormone promoters); and promoters such as those from T7 phage  
10 which are active in the presence of T7 RNA polymerase. An especially preferred sub-class of inducible promoters are those that are induced by the helper virus that is used to complement the replication and packaging of the rAAV vector. A number of helper-virus-inducible promoters have also been described, including the adenovirus early gene promoter which is inducible by adenovirus E1A protein; the adenovirus major late  
15 promoter; the herpesvirus promoter which is inducible by herpesvirus proteins such as VP16 or 1CP4; as well as vaccinia or poxvirus inducible promoters.

Methods for identifying and testing helper-virus-inducible promoters have been described in a commonly-owned copending application published as WO96/17947 by Targeted Genetics Corporation (Allen et al.). Thus, methods are known in the art to  
20 determine whether or not candidate promoters are helper-virus-inducible, and whether or not they will be useful in the generation of high efficiency packaging cells. Briefly, one such method involves replacing the p5 promoter of the AAV *rep* gene with the putative helper-virus-inducible promoter (either known in the art or identified using well-known techniques such as linkage to promoter-less "reporter" genes). The AAV *rep-cap* genes  
25 (with p5 replaced), preferably linked to a positive selectable marker such as an antibiotic resistance gene, are then stably integrated into a suitable host cell (such as the HeLa or A549 cells exemplified below). Cells that are able to grow relatively well under selection conditions (e.g. in the presence of the antibiotic) are then tested for their ability to express the *rep* and *cap* genes upon addition of a helper virus. As an initial test for *rep* and/or *cap*  
30 expression, cells can be readily screened using immunofluorescence to detect Rep and/or Cap proteins. Confirmation of packaging capabilities and efficiencies can then be

determined by functional tests for replication and packaging of incoming rAAV vectors. Using this methodology, a helper-virus-inducible promoter derived from the mouse metallothionein gene has been identified as a suitable replacement for the p5 promoter, and used for producing high titers of rAAV particles (as described in WO 96/17947, Targeted Genetics Corporation).

Given the relative encapsidation size limits of various AAV genomes, insertion of a large heterologous polynucleotide into the genome necessitates removal of a portion of the AAV sequence. Removal of one or more AAV genes is in any case desirable, to reduce the likelihood of generating replication-competent AAV ("RCA"). Accordingly, encoding or promoter sequences for *rep*, *cap*, or both, are preferably removed, since the functions provided by these genes can be provided in *trans*.

The resultant vector is referred to as being "defective" in these functions. In order to replicate and package the vector, the missing functions are complemented with a packaging gene, or a plurality thereof, which together encode the necessary functions for the various missing *rep* and/or *cap* gene products. The packaging genes or gene cassettes are preferably not flanked by AAV ITRs and preferably do not share any substantial homology with the rAAV genome. Thus, in order to minimize homologous recombination during replication between the vector sequence and separately provided packaging genes, it is desirable to avoid overlap of the two polynucleotide sequences. The level of homology and corresponding frequency of recombination increase with increasing length of the homologous sequences and with their level of shared identity. The level of homology that will pose a concern in a given system can be determined theoretically and confirmed experimentally, as is known in the art. Typically, however, recombination can be substantially reduced or eliminated if the overlapping sequence is less than about a 25 nucleotide sequence if it is at least 80% identical over its entire length, or less than about a 50 nucleotide sequence if it is at least 70% identical over its entire length. Of course, even lower levels of homology are preferable since they will further reduce the likelihood of recombination. It appears that, even without any overlapping homology, there is some residual frequency of generating RCA. Even further reductions in the frequency of generating RCA (e.g. by nonhomologous recombination) can be obtained by "splitting" the replication and encapsidation functions of AAV, as described by Allen et al. in U.S. patent



application 08/769,728, filed 18 Dec. 1996, published internationally as WO98/27204 on 25 June 1998 (Targeted Genetics Corporation)).

The rAAV vector construct, and the complementary packaging gene constructs can be implemented in this invention in a number of different forms. Viral particles, plasmids, and stably transformed host cells can all be used to introduce such constructs into the packaging cell, either transiently or stably.

In certain embodiments of this invention, the AAV vector and complementary packaging gene(s), if any, are provided in the form of bacterial plasmids, AAV particles, or any combination thereof. In other embodiments, either the AAV vector sequence, the packaging gene(s), or both, are provided in the form of genetically altered (preferably inheritably altered) eukaryotic cells. The development of host cells inheritably altered to express the AAV vector sequence, AAV packaging genes, or both, provides an established source of the material that is expressed at a reliable level.

A variety of different genetically altered cells can thus be used in the context of this invention. By way of illustration, a mammalian host cell may be used with at least one intact copy of a stably integrated rAAV vector. An AAV packaging plasmid comprising at least an AAV *rep* gene operably linked to a promoter can be used to supply replication functions (as described in a co-owned application by Flotte et al., now U.S. Patent 5,658,776). Alternatively, a stable mammalian cell line with an AAV *rep* gene operably linked to a promoter can be used to supply replication functions (see, e.g., Trempe et al., (USSN 08/362,608, 9 Jan. 1995, WO95/13392, 18 May 1995); Burstein et al., (USSN 08/770,122, filed 18 Dec. 1996, WO98/23018, 25 June 1998); and Johnson et al., (USSN 08/254,358, filed 6 June 1994, issued as U.S. No. 5,656,785, 19 Aug. 1997)). The AAV *cap* gene, providing the encapsidation proteins as described above, can be provided together with an AAV *rep* gene or separately (see, e.g., the above-referenced applications and patents as well as Allen et al., USSN 08/769,728, filed 18 Dec. 1996, WO98/27204 on 25 June 1998 (Targeted Genetics Corporation)). Other combinations are possible and included within the scope of this invention.

**Introduction of Genetic Material Into Cells**

As is described in the art, and illustrated both herein and in the references cited above, genetic material can be introduced into cells (such as mammalian "producer" cells for the production of AAV) using any of a variety of means to transform or transduce such cells. By way of illustration, such techniques include for example transfection with bacterial plasmids, infection with viral vectors, electroporation, calcium phosphate precipitation, and introduction using any of a variety of lipid-based compositions (a process often referred to as "lipofection"). Methods and compositions for performing these techniques have been described in the art and are widely available.

Selection of suitably altered cells may be conducted by any technique in the art. For example, the polynucleotide sequences used to alter the cell may be introduced simultaneously with or operably linked to one or more detectable or selectable markers as is known in the art. By way of illustration, one can employ a drug resistance gene as a selectable marker. Drug resistant cells can then be picked and grown, and then tested for expression of the desired sequence - i.e., a packaging gene product, or a product of the heterologous polynucleotide, as appropriate. Testing for acquisition, localization and/or maintenance of an introduced polynucleotide can be performed using DNA hybridization-based techniques (such as Southern blotting and other procedures as known in the art). Testing for expression can be readily performed by Northern analysis of RNA extracted from the genetically altered cells, or by indirect immunofluorescence for the corresponding gene product. Testing and confirmation of packaging capabilities and efficiencies can be obtained by introducing to the cell the remaining functional components of AAV and a helper virus, to test for production of AAV particles. Where a cell is inheritably altered with a plurality of polynucleotide constructs, it is generally more convenient (though not essential) to introduce them to the cell separately, and validate each step seriatim. References describing such techniques include those cited herein.

**Selection and Preparation of Helper Virus**

As discussed above, AAV is a parvovirus that is defective for self-replication, and must generally rely on a helper virus to supply certain replicative functions. A number of such helper viruses have been identified, including adenoviruses, herpes viruses (including

but not limited to HSV1, cytomegalovirus and HHV-6), and pox viruses (particularly vaccinia). Any such virus may be used with this invention.

Frequently, the helper virus will be an adenovirus of a type and subgroup that can infect the intended host cell. Human adenovirus of subgroup C, particularly serotypes 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7, are commonly used. Serotype 5 is generally preferred.

The features and growth patterns of adenovirus are known in the art. The reader may refer, for example, to Horowitz, "Adenoviridae and their replication", pp 771-816 in "Fundamental Virology", Fields et al., eds. The packaged adenovirus genome is a linear DNA molecule, linked through adenovirus ITRs at the left- and right-hand termini through a terminal protein complex to form a circle. Control and encoding regions for early, intermediate, and late components overlap within the genome. Early region genes are implicated in replication of the adenovirus genome, and are grouped depending on their location into the E1, E2, E3, and E4 regions.

Although not essential, in principle it is desirable that the helper virus strain be defective for replication in the subject ultimately to receive the genetic therapy. Thus, any residual helper virus present in an rAAV preparation will be replication-incompetent. Adenoviruses from which the E1A or both the E1A and the E3 region have been removed are not infectious for most human cells. They can be replicated in a permissive cell line (e.g. the human 293 cell line) which is capable of complementing the missing activity. Regions of adenovirus that appear to be associated with helper function, as well as regions that do not, have been identified and described in the art (see, e.g., P. Colosi et al., WO97/17458, and references cited therein).

#### **Use of a Conditionally-Sensitive Helper Virus**

As described herein, a "conditionally-sensitive" helper virus can also be employed to provide helper virus activity. Such a helper virus strain must minimally have the property of being able to support AAV replication in a host cell under at least one set of conditions where it itself does not undergo efficient genomic replication. Where helper virus activity is supplied as intact virus particles, it is also generally necessary that the virus be capable of replication in a host cell under a second set of conditions. The first set of conditions will differ from the second set of conditions by a readily controllable feature,

such as the presence or absence of a required cofactor (such as a cation), the presence or absence of an inhibitory drug, or a shift in an environmental condition such as temperature. Most conveniently, the difference between the two conditions is temperature, and such a conditionally-sensitive virus is thus referred to as a temperature-sensitive helper virus (tsHV).

For the purposes of this disclosure, a "temperature-sensitive" or "ts" helper virus is one which is capable of replicating its genetic material in a eukaryotic cell at a certain temperature range (the "permissive" temperature range), typically about 15°-35°C and preferably about 20-32°C. However, at the "non-permissive" temperature, even when other conditions are kept the same, the rate of replication of genetic material is substantially lower, at least 10-fold lower; usually at least about 100-fold lower; and preferably at least about 1000-fold lower. This temperature is typically about 35°-50°C, generally about 42°C. In a typical example of such a ts helper virus, the virus is capable of efficient replication at relatively low temperatures such as temperatures of about 20-32°C, but is incapable of efficient replication at relatively high temperatures such as temperatures of about 37-42°C. It is understood that the virus-infected cell may nonetheless exhibit some metabolic processes attributable to the virus at the non-permissive temperature, including but not limited to helper function for AAV production.

A temperature-sensitive helper virus can be produced in bulk quantities by culturing infected cells at a permissive temperature. AAV vector can then be produced by culturing cells comprising vector elements and the temperature-sensitive helper virus at a non-permissive temperature. The vector preparation will be substantially free of helper virus components.

A large number of temperature-sensitive adenovirus variants have been described in the art; see, e.g., the variants described by Ensinger et al. (J. Virol. 10:328, 1972); Williams et al. (J. Gen Virol. 11:95, 1971); Ishibashi (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 65:304, 1970); Lundholm et al. (Virology 45:827, 1971); and Shiroki et al., (Virology 61:474, 1974); amongst others. Complementation analysis indicates that such variants fall into a plurality of different complementation groups (Ginsberg et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 34:419, 1974). This suggests that a number of steps in the adenovirus replicative cycle may be rendered temperature-sensitive.

Since helper function for AAV replication requires that only part of the adenovirus cycle be intact, testing for helper function of various mutants at the non-permissive temperature provides a means for mapping the helper function. For example, Ishibashi et al. (Virology 45:317, 1971) reported that temperature-sensitive avian adenovirus variants support replication of AAV1 and AAV2. Ito et al. reported that temperature-sensitive mutant ts13 of human adenovirus 7 (Ad7ts13) helps AAV replication at the non-permissive temperature as efficiently as the wild strain. Drake et al. (Virology 60: 230, 1974) reported complementation of AAV4 antigen synthesis by 3 groups of temperature-sensitive mutants of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1). Handa et al. (J. Gen. Viro. 29:239, 1975) reported helper activity for AAV1 virus production by human adenovirus mutants Ad5ts36, Ad5ts125, Ad5ts149, Ad12tsA275, Ad12tsB221, and Ad12tsC295. Ostrove et al. (Virology 104:502, 1980) reported that temperature sensitive mutants Ad5ts125, Ad5ts135, Ad5ts157, Ad5ts116, and Ad5ts142, and the host range mutants hr6 but not hr3 support AAV replication. Mayor et al. (J. Gen Virol. 35:545, 1977) reported that Ad31ts13 but not Ad31ts94 supported AAV1 production at the non-permissive temperature.

Straus et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 73:742, 1976) reported that Ad5ts125 supported AAV2 replication under conditions where the adenovirus did not itself replicate. They used this property to study DNA intermediates formed during AAV replication. Myers et al. (J. Virol. 35:65, 1980) performed a quantitative study on helper function, and showed that Ad5ts149 supported the production of 20,000 infectious AAV particles per cell at the non-permissive temperature, whereas Ad5ts107 produced only ~100 particles per cell. Since Ad5ts107 has a mutation in the 72 kDa DNA binding protein encoding region, they concluded that this protein played a role in the AAV RNA expression. More recently, Carter et al. (Virology 191:473, 1992) proposed that a fully functional 72 kDa protein is required for quantitative post-transcriptional expression of the AAV *rep* and *cap* genes.

As outlined in the background section, the existence of temperature-sensitive adenovirus has been known for quite some time. However, there has been no effective teaching or suggestion regarding the actual use of conditional helper viruses in the generation of recombinant AAV vectors, such as those that might be used for gene therapy.

Part of the explanation may be the difficulty in obtaining workable titers of AAV when using recombinant vectors. Among other things, AAV Rep proteins apparently down-regulate their own expression through the p5 promoter (Tratschin et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 6:2884, 1986). In addition, it has been observed that the expression of the *rep* gene in packaging cell lines such as those that might be used for the production of recombinant AAV vector, tends to inhibit the growth and/or metabolism of the cell (see, e.g., Targeted Genetics Corporation, WO96/17947, by Allen et al.).

The differences between the generation of wild-type AAV and recombinant AAV vectors tend to be quite dramatic when considered in terms of production. In particular, it has been observed that production of recombinant AAV vectors tends to be substantially lower than production of wild-type AAV particles, and that the presence or generation of even small amounts of contaminating wild-type AAV tends to result in a preferential production of wild-type virus that can eventually outnumber the recombinant AAV vectors.

These phenomena are further illustrated by the results described in Examples 1 and 2 of this disclosure, and in Figure 1. The adenovirus temperature-sensitive mutant ts149 is reported elsewhere to support AAV particle replication (Myers et al., J. Virol. 35:65, 1980). However, Example 2 shows that when this mutant is used to support the production of an AAV vector with a heterologous promoter under standard conditions, the level of production is *several orders of magnitude* lower than is supported by wild-type adenovirus.

This disclosure shows that temperature-sensitive helper virus can indeed be used to prepare recombinant AAV vectors at workable titers, overcoming the apparent production obstacles. The descriptions that follow illustrate how to select a temperature-sensitive helper virus and optimize conditions to provide sufficient AAV for the purposes of gene therapy.

In particular, it is shown that extending the replication period for AAV when using tsAd as helper dramatically increases the amount of AAV vector that is produced (Example 3). This is counter-intuitive, because extending the replication period when using wild-type Ad in the same way *decreases* the amount of AAV vector by at least an order of magnitude. A practitioner of skill in the art seeking to optimize conditions for

AAV production would logically go to shorter culture times and higher concentrations of helper virus; both of which are shown herein to be ineffective.

This invention further provides improved culture and separation methods for preparing quantitative amounts of temperature-sensitive adenovirus. While not strictly  
5 required for the practice of certain embodiments of this invention, preparations of temperature-sensitive adenovirus obtained by these methods are particularly suited for production of AAV, inter alia, for the purposes of gene therapy.

Condition-sensitive variants of the selected strain of helper virus may be generated by an appropriate mutagenization and selection strategy. For example, virus may be  
10 mutagenized with nitrosoguanidine, nitrous acid, hydroxylamine, or 5-bromo-2-deoxyuridine. Candidates are selected that can multiply in a suitable eukaryotic cell under the desired permissive conditions, but not under the desired non-permissive conditions. As an illustration, adenovirus temperature-sensitive mutants can be obtained that multiply, e.g., at 32°C, but not at 39.5°C. Plaquing efficiency ratios at 39.5°C versus 32°C are  
15 preferably less than  $10^{-4}$  and more preferably less than  $10^{-5}$ . Further illustration of suitable selection processes for temperature-sensitive adenovirus can be found, for example, in Ensinger et al., J. Virol. 10:328, 1972; and Williams et al., J. Gen Virol. 11:95, 1971. Description of adenovirus variants which are not temperature-sensitive, but host-range sensitive, can be found in Harrison et al., Virology 77:319, 1977. Temperature-sensitive  
20 mutants effective for use in this invention can be prepared, for example, from alternative helper viruses like herpes simplex 1 (HSV1), or herpes simplex 2 (HSV2). See, e.g., Schaffer et al., Virology 52:57, 1973 for HSV1; Esparza et al., Virology 57:554, 1974 for HSV2. As indicated in the background section, a large number of condition-sensitive helper viruses have been described, and can be obtained from the scientists who developed  
25 or described them or from a public depository.

Not all condition-sensitive variants of the aforelisted viruses will work with the present invention. In particular, the strain must be rendered condition-sensitive at a stage in its replicative cycle such that the function that is blocked under non-permissive conditions is not one that is required for high-efficiency replication of AAV. The choice of  
30 which helper virus strain to use can be made by reference to both the known biology of the helper virus and the replicative requirements of AAV.

An exemplary helper virus for use with this invention is the temperature-sensitive adenovirus ts149 of the Ad5 serotype (Ad5ts149). As shown in the example section, under optimized conditions, this strain can be used to produce rAAV at levels that match or exceed those supported by wild-type Ad5. The ts149 has a single transition of C-G to A-T at position 7563 (Roovers et al., Virus Genes 4:53, 1990). This results in a change of amino acid leucine at residue 411 of the DNA polymerase to phenylalanine. The DNA polymerase is contained within the E2 transcription unit of adenovirus. However, other ts mutants mapping to this region are less suitable. In particular, the E2 transcription unit also comprises the encoding region for the 72 kDa DNA binding protein (DBP). A strain that produces no detectable DBP (Add/802) supports AAV replication, but at a level that is reduced by an order of magnitude (Carter et al., Virology 191:473, 1992). Adts125, which also comprises a mutation mapping to the DBP encoding region, support AAV replication (Straus et al., J. Virol. 17:140, 1976), although the levels are generally much lower than with wild-type Ad5 (Myers et al., J. Virol. 35:65, 1980). Accordingly, suitable temperature-sensitive adenovirus vectors for use in this invention include those for which the sensitivity maps to the E2A region of the genome, preferably to the DNA polymerase encoding region.

The artisan can readily determine which viral strains are suitable for use as helper virus by conducting an rAAV replication assay using a panel of candidate helper virus strains in a candidate cell under conditions that are non-permissive for self-replication of the helper. For temperature-sensitive variants, screening is done at the non-permissive temperature according to the known properties of the strain. Non-permissive temperatures are generally higher than permissive temperatures, typically about 35°-50°C, preferably 38°-45°C, more preferably about 39.5°C. Variants supporting AAV replication at a level that is within one order of magnitude of that supported by the corresponding wild-type virus is preferred. In conducting the screening, the artisan should incorporate the other teachings of this disclosure. In particular, screening by culturing for times that give peak AAV replication with wild-type virus is insufficient. A kinetic matrix should be set up in which the candidate helper viruses are used for longer periods, and then compared with the wild-type virus at peak harvest time. A more detailed illustration of this analysis is provided in Example 3 of this disclosure.



Once a suitable helper virus strain has been selected, it may be implemented in this invention in a number of different forms. Viral particles, viral plasmids, and stably transformed host cells can all be used.

5 In one embodiment, the genome of the helper virus (or minimally, the regions of the helper virus genome encoding helper function) is introduced into the host cell to be used for replication of the rAAV vector in the form of a DNA plasmid, or a plurality of plasmids that provide complementary functions. Procedures for experimental manipulation of adenovirus are known in the art. The reader is referred to Graham et al., "Manipulation of adenovirus vectors". In: Murray EJ, ed Methods in molecular biology: Gene transfer and  
10 expression protocols, vol7. Clifton, NJ: The Human Press, 1991:109–128, which provides detailed protocols for propagation, titration, and purification of adenovirus, cotransfection and in vivo recombination. Adenovirus plasmids are available commercially from Microbix Biosystems Inc., Toronto, Canada.

15 In another embodiment, the host cell is stably transfected with adenovirus genes, or genetically altered to provide the requisite functions for rAAV replication. Alternatively, the host cell may be genetically altered with only a portion of the adenovirus genome, and is subsequently infected or transfected with an adenovirus particle or plasmid. Patent applications WO 95/27071 and WO 95/34671 describe host cells inheritably altered to provide adenovirus function, which complements the replicative property of various  
20 defective adenovirus constructs.

In yet another embodiment, the host cell used for AAV replication is infected with a helper virus which is capable of self-replication, but not under non-permissive conditions. Any preparation of the requisite strain providing a sufficient MOI may be used. In keeping with GMP and other regulatory requirements, and to facilitate scale-up  
25 for commercial purposes, preparations of helper virus preferably comprise a high density of infectious particles and are substantially free of cellular debris and other contaminants. Desirable properties include the following:

- A density of at least  $10^6$ , preferably at least about  $10^8$ , more preferably at least about  $10^{10}$  IU/ml, as determined in a TCID<sub>50</sub> assay.

- A ratio of adenovirus DNA to total protein or adenovirus hexon that indicates that at least 10%, preferably at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 80% of the viral particles contain adenovirus DNA.

- Less than 20%, preferably less than about 10%, more preferably less than about 1% contamination by non-adenovirus material at the protein or DNA level, as detected by SDS gels stained for protein, or agarose gels of restriction nuclease digests stained with ethidium bromide.

- A total of at least  $10^9$ , preferably at least about  $10^{11}$ , more preferably at least about  $10^{13}$  IU per production batch.

Helper virus may be prepared in any cell that is permissive for viral replication. For adenovirus, preferred cells include 293 cells and HeLa cells. Traditionally, when these cells have been used for replication of adenovirus, they have been used in plate cultures. However, as shown in Example 4, these methods generally support replication of temperature-sensitive adenovirus at levels that are *one or two logs lower* than for wild-type adenovirus.

Accordingly, it is preferable to employ culture techniques that permit an increase in seeding density. 293 cells and HeLa cell variants are available that have been adapted to suspension culture. HeLa is preferable for reasons of cell growth, viability, and morphology in suspension. As shown in Example 5, these cells can be grown at sufficient density ( $2 \times 10^6$  per ml) to make up for the lower replication rate of the temperature-sensitive adenovirus strain. Once established, cells are infected with the virus and cultured at the permissive temperature for a sufficient period; generally 3-7 days and typically about 5 days.

Tangential flow filtration is a technique used in the art for processing large volumes of mammalian cells for the purpose of perfusing, concentrating, and harvesting them. See, e.g., Dorin et al., *Biotechnol. Prog.* 6:494, 1990; Maiorella et al., *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 37:121, 1991. It is recommended that this technique be used with suspension cultures for the preparation of helper virus for use in this invention. Example 5 demonstrates that HeLa S3 cells withstand shear forces of  $750-1500 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , permitting concentration of the cells and diafiltration of spent media.

Virus is harvested from the culture either from the spent media or by microfluidization of the cells. The level of helper virus produced in the culture is typically at least  $10^7$  IU/ml, and preferably at least about  $3 \times 10^7$  IU/ml.

Helper virus prepared according to the foregoing description may be used directly for infecting host cells used for rAAV replication. More usually, the virus is isolated and concentrated before use. Current methods for purifying and concentrating helper virus typically involve isopycnic CsCl gradients. This method is time and labor intensive, requires numerous open processing steps, and is difficult to scale up. Instead, purification by chromatography is recommended. The reader is referred generally to Prior et al., Pharmaceut. Technol. 19:30, 1995; and Huyghe et al., Human Gene Therapy 6:1403, 1995. Particularly preferred for isolation of temperature-sensitive strains of adenovirus is anion exchange chromatography, especially on a resin of polyethyleneimine using a continuous NaCl gradient at pH 7.4. A detailed illustration of the polyethyleneimine separation method is provided in Example 6.

#### **Providing a Host Cell Comprising Helper Virus and AAV**

Several criteria influence selection of cells for use in producing rAAV particles as described herein. As an initial matter, the cell must be permissive for replication and packaging of the rAAV vector when using the selected helper virus. However, since most mammalian cells can be productively infected by AAV, and many can also be infected by helper viruses such as adenovirus, it is clear that a large variety of mammalian cells and cell lines effectively satisfy these criteria. Among these, the more preferred cells and cell lines are those that can be easily grown in culture so as to facilitate large-scale production of recombinant AAV vector preparations. Again, however, many such cells effectively satisfy this criterion. Where large-scale production is desired, the choice of production method will also influence the selection of the host cell. For example, as described in more detail below and in the art, some production techniques and culture vessels or chambers are designed for growth of adherent or attached cells, whereas others are designed for growth of cells in suspension. In the latter case, the host cell would thus preferably be adapted or adaptable to growth in suspension. However, even in the case of cells and cell lines that are regarded as adherent or anchorage-dependent, it is possible (as

described below) to derive suspension-adapted variants of an anchorage-dependent parental line by serially selecting for cells capable of growth in suspension.

Where a temperature-sensitive helper virus is used, the cell must be able to effectively replicate the rAAV vector under conditions that are non-permissive for replication of the helper virus. By way of illustration, when adenovirus ts149 is used as a ts helper virus (as described and illustrated below), the cell must be capable of supporting rAAV replication and packaging at temperatures well above 32°C, preferably about 39.5°C. Human 293 cells are an example of a cell line fulfilling these criteria but numerous other cells and cell lines are capable of replicating rAAV at this relatively elevated temperature.

Ultimately, the helper virus, the rAAV vector sequence, and all AAV sequences needed for replication and packaging must be present in the same cell. Where one or more AAV packaging genes are provided separately from the vector, a host cell is provided that comprises: (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein; (ii) a heterologous polynucleotide introduced into said host cell using an rAAV vector or pro-vector, wherein said rAAV vector or pro-vector comprises said heterologous polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV ITR and is deficient in said AAV packaging gene(s); and (iii) a helper virus or sequences encoding the requisite helper virus functions. It should be noted, however, that one or more of these elements may be combined on a single replicon. By way of illustration, a helper virus can also comprise an rAAV pro-vector or an AAV packaging gene.

The helper virus is preferably introduced into the cell culture at a level sufficient to infect most of the cells in culture, but can otherwise be kept to a minimum in order to limit the amount of helper virus present in the resulting preparation. A multiplicity of infection or "MOI" of 1-100 may be used, but an MOI of 5-10 is typically adequate.

Similarly, if the AAV vector and/or packaging genes are transiently introduced into the packaging cell (as opposed to being stably introduced), they are preferably introduced at a level sufficient to genetically alter most of the cells in culture. Amounts generally required are of the order of 10 µg per 10<sup>6</sup> cells, if supplied as a bacterial plasmid; or 10<sup>8</sup>

particles per  $10^5$  cells, if supplied as an AAV particle. Determination of an optimal amount is an exercise of routine titration that is within the ordinary skill of the artisan.

These elements can be introduced into the cell, either simultaneously, or sequentially in any order. Where the cell is inheritably altered by any of the elements, the cell can be selected and allowed to proliferate before introducing the next element.

In one preferred embodiment, the helper virus is introduced last into the cell to rescue and package a resident rAAV vector. The cell will generally already be supplemented to the extent necessary with AAV packaging genes. Preferably, either the rAAV vector or the packaging genes, and more preferably both are stably integrated into the cell. It is readily appreciated that other combinations are possible. Such combinations are included within the scope of the invention.

Once the host cell is provided with the requisite elements, the cell is cultured under conditions that are permissive for the replication AAV, to allow replication and packaging of the rAAV vector. Culture time is preferably adjusted to correspond to peak production levels, and is typically 3-6 days. Preferably, at least 100 viral particles are produced per cell; more preferably at least about 1000 per cell, still more preferably at least about 10,000 per cell. Preferably, at least  $0.5 \times 10^6$ , more preferably at least about  $1 \times 10^6$ , even more preferably at least about  $2 \times 10^6$  RU/ml AAV vectors are produced per  $2 \times 10^5$  cells during the culture period. Optionally, large-scale production methods such as suspension culture and tangential flow filtration may be used. AAV particles are then collected, and isolated from the cells used to prepare them.

Preparations of rAAV particles of the present invention preferably comprise a high density of infectious AAV particles and are substantially free of helper virus, helper virus proteins and cellular debris and other contaminants. Desirable properties include the following:

- A concentration of at least  $10^7$ , preferably at least about  $10^8$ , more preferably at least about  $10^9$  RU/ml, as determined in a replication assay or quantitative hybridization comparison with a known standard.
- No more than  $10^3$ , preferably no more than about  $10^2$ , more preferably no more than about  $10^1$  infectious particles of helper virus per  $10^8$  RU of rAAV particles.

• Less than 5%, preferably less than about 1%, more preferably less than about 0.01%, even more preferably less than about 0.001% contamination by helper virus on a protein basis (wt/wt), detected either by densitometric analysis of SDS gels, or by immunoassay for helper virus specific protein (such as hexon or penton-fiber of adenovirus).

5       • Less than 5%, preferably less than about 1%, more preferably less than about 0.01%, even more preferably less than about 0.001% contamination by helper virus or cellular protein (wt/wt), detected either by densitometric analysis of SDS gels, or by immunoassay for helper virus or cellular specific proteins.

10       • Preferably, the preparation is also substantially free of other potential cellular components such as cellular lipids, carbohydrates and/or nucleic acids.

The methods outlined in this disclosure are suitable for preparing small experimental batches, or preparative batches of 10-100 liters or more. For large scale batch preparations, the following property is also desirable:

15       • A total of at least  $10^{10}$ , preferably  $10^{12}$ , and more preferably  $10^{14}$  RU of AAV vector particles in the preparation.

20       Optionally, rAAV vectors may be further processed to enrich for rAAV particles, deplete helper virus particles, or otherwise render them suitable for administration to a subject. Purification techniques may include isopycnic gradient centrifugation, and chromatographic techniques. Reduction of infectious helper virus activity may include inactivation by heat treatment or by pH treatment as is known in the art. Other processes may include concentration, filtration, diafiltration, or mixing with a suitable buffer or pharmaceutical excipient. Preparations may be divided into unit dose and multi dose aliquots for distribution, which will retain the essential characteristics of the batch, such as the homogeneity of antigenic and genetic content, and the relative proportion of

25       contaminating helper virus.

Exemplary techniques for generating preparations of helper virus and AAV exhibiting various desirable properties as described above are provided in the following sections and in the subsequent examples.

30       Various methods for the determination of the infectious titer of a viral preparation are known in the art. However, a preferred method for titer determination is a high-throughput titrating assay as provided herein. In an exemplary high-throughput titrating assay, an array of

culture wells each comprising an aliquot of mammalian cells and an aliquot of virus preparation (as well as control wells comprising e.g., cells alone, virus alone and null) is established. The array of culture wells may, for example, be in the form of a microtiter vessel. Typically, aliquots (e.g., serially diluted aliquots) of the virus preparation to be titrated are added to the cells, and then the cells and virus are incubated under conditions that allow for replication of the virus (typically growth conditions suitable for the mammalian host cell). Following replication of the virus, viral nucleic acid is generally released by lysis of the mammalian cells (using conditions or agents that promote lysis as necessary). In preferred embodiments, nucleic acid (including viral nucleic acid) in the multiplicity of lysates is transferred and fixed to a membrane under conditions that bind nucleic acid (washing as appropriate to remove proteins and other contaminants). The membrane preferably is a replicate or mirror image of the culture array in which the individual wells of the original array are subsequently represented by "pools" of nucleic acid (from the lysate of each culture well) that are bound at corresponding positions on the membrane. Hybridizing the membrane with a labeled virus-specific (or viral-insert-specific) probe can then be used to identify and quantify the relative amount of viral-specific nucleic acid in each of the points on the array, and by correspondence, in each of the original culture wells. Conditions and materials for nucleic acid transfer, binding, washing and hybridizing can be adapted from routine molecular biological techniques such as "dot blot" hybridization (as described in the art, see, e.g. the molecular biological techniques in Sambrook et al., supra, and Ausubel et al., supra). Illustrative applications of these techniques are presented below.

These methods thus provide a high-throughput infectivity assay which can be used in the determination of the infectious titer of a virus preparation. As shown in Example 4, virus titers determined by this rapid and quantitative method closely correspond to the titers determined by more classical techniques. In addition, however, this high-throughput method allows for the concurrent processing and analysis of many viral replication reactions and thus has many other uses, including for example the screening of cell lines permissive or non-permissive for viral replication and infectivity, as well as the screening of agents that affect viral replication, as discussed further below.

**Preferred Helper Virus Production and Purification Techniques for use in the Present Invention**

5 In various preferred aspects of the present invention, production and purification methods are employed for the generation of helper virus suitable for use in the production of rAAV vectors as described herein. A commonly used helper virus for the production of AAV is adenovirus, typically Ad5, although other helper viruses can also be employed as discussed herein and in the art.

10 For purposes of illustration, it is convenient to divide the discussion of virus production and purification into "upstream" and "downstream" phases. The "upstream" process generally refers to the production of the virus in suitable host cells and release or removal of the virus from the cells to produce a "crude" virus preparation such as a lysate. "Downstream" processing can be employed to purify the crude virus preparation (e.g. to isolate it away from cellular proteins and/or other contaminants).

15 A variety of techniques are known for the production and processing of helper viruses, including adenovirus (e.g., CsCl centrifugation, as well as other techniques such as those described in WO 96/27677). Helper virus produced using such techniques can then be employed in the production of rAAV vectors as described herein.

20 The following sections describe, for purposes of illustration, techniques that can be employed for the production of adenovirus although other techniques are known in the art and can be employed herein.

**(i) Helper Virus Upstream**

25 Helper virus, such as Ad5, can be readily produced by infecting mammalian cells (e.g. human cells). In illustrative examples described below, cells are grown in media and culture vessels suitable for growth of the host cell, concentrated prior to infection, and then infected with helper virus (e.g. at an MOI of 1-5) with gentle stirring. Following infection, cells can be resuspended in fresh medium and incubated for an additional period of time  
30 (typically about 2 days) in order to allow for replication and packaging of the helper virus. Following incubation, cells can be harvested and lysed to release the helper virus. Following lysis, the cell lysate is preferably treated with a nuclease to degrade free nucleic



acid (e.g. cellular nucleic acid) without degrading nucleic acid that is encapsidated in viral particles. The lysate can be clarified (e.g. by filtration and/or centrifugation), and can also be subjected to further purification techniques in order to purify and concentrate the helper virus in the preparation, as described and illustrated below.

5 As an illustrative example of such a process, cells can be grown in media at a density of about  $1 \times 10^6$  cell/ml in a vessel such as a spinner flask. After incubation, cells can then be concentrated to about  $10^7$  cells/ml, and infected with Ad5 at 1-2 infectious units/cell with gentle stirring. Cells can then be resuspended in medium at about  $10^6$  cells/ml, and allowed to produce virus over an incubation period of about 2 days. Cells  
10 can then be harvested, resuspended in medium or buffer (e.g., at about  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml), and then disrupted, e.g. by mechanical lysis such as by passaging through a microfluidizer at 8000 psi or equivalent technique (e.g. freeze-thaw or sonication). The lysate can be treated with a nuclease (e.g., Benzonase) for one hour at 37°C. The lysate can be clarified through a filter, such as a  $1.0\mu$  filter, or by centrifugation. Analogous techniques and  
15 modifications thereof are further described below.

#### (ii) Helper Virus Downstream

Preferred techniques for the downstream processing of helper virus, such as adenovirus, employ ion-exchange chromatographic procedures for the purification of the  
20 helper virus.

By way of illustration, the adenovirus filtrate as described above can be loaded on an anion-exchange resin, such as an N-charged amino or imino resin (e.g. POROS 50 PI, or any DEAE, TMAE, tertiary or quaternary amine, or PEI-based resin) in a chromatography column equilibrated with buffer (such as TMEG, also referred to herein as  
25 Chromatography Buffer A: 50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 1mM EDTA, 5% glycerol).

The column can then be washed with multiple column volumes of TMEG (e.g. 5-6 volumes), followed by multiple volumes of a saline wash (e.g. 5-6 volumes of TMEG with 800mM NaCl (Chromatography Buffer "B": 60 % TMEG and 40% TMEG with 2M  
30 NaCl). The Adenovirus can be eluted with TMEG with 1300 mM NaCl. (35% Chromatography Buffer A, 65% Chromatography Buffer B).

The peak of adenovirus can be identified in the fractions by an infectivity assay or by a nucleic acid hybridization or immunoassay, as have been described in the art. The peak can be sterile filtered through a 0.2 $\mu$  sterile filter. Optionally, the peak can be concentrated by tangential-flow filtration, for example in a Filtron Ultrasette or Millipore Pellicon unit. The peak or concentrate may be diafiltered in this system into a suitable buffer, such as PBS + 5% Sucrose. Alternatively, the adenovirus can be left in elution buffer. The final adenovirus product can be sterile filtered through a 0.2 $\mu$  filter and stored for use. As described and illustrated herein, a temperature-sensitive helper virus (such as a temperature-sensitive adenovirus) can also be employed.

Examples describing the preparation and use of such helper viruses are provided below for purposes of further illustration.

#### **Preferred AAV Production and Purification Techniques for use in the Present**

##### **Invention**

As with helper virus, it is convenient for purposes of illustration to divide the discussion of AAV production and purification into "upstream" and "downstream" process phases; with the "upstream" process generally referring to the production of AAV in suitable host cells and release or removal of the virus from the cells to produce a "crude" AAV preparation. "Downstream" processing can be employed to purify the AAV preparation (e.g. to isolate AAV away from cellular proteins and/or other contaminants).

In preferred aspects of the present invention, upstream and downstream processing of AAV are conducted in a manner designed to substantially reduce and/or eliminate contaminating cellular proteins, as well as any contaminating helper virus (e.g. Ad) or helper virus proteins, any of which might contribute to elicitation of an immune response if present at substantial levels in the final rAAV vector preparation to be used for gene transfer.

The following sections describe, for purposes of illustration, techniques that can be employed for the production of AAV.

(i) AAV Upstream Processing

AAV vector can be produced from a mammalian cell line that contains the necessary AAV packaging genes (e.g. an AAV *rep* and *cap* gene); a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and a helper virus for AAV (e.g. an adenovirus). These components can be introduced into the cell in a variety of configurations, as described above and illustrated below. Since AAV can be replicated and packaged in any of a variety of mammalian cells, there are a large number of cell lines that can be modified and employed for the production of AAV.

By way of illustration, AAV vector can be produced from a cell line, such as "C12" (as described by K.R. Clark et al., Gene Therapy, 3: 1124-1132, 1996) or the "Cl37.5" line (described in a commonly-owned copending application by Targeted Genetics Corporation, J. Allen et al., WO 96/17947), that has been engineered to contain a *rep* and/or a *cap* construct, as well as a vector construct. Optionally, a cell line such as C12 or cl37 that contains a *rep* and/or a *cap* construct can be transfected with a plasmid that contains a vector construct, such as p<sub>g</sub>AAV-CF. Or a cell can be transfected with a plasmid that contains *rep* and *cap*, such as pRS5, as well as a plasmid that contains a vector construct. The cell can be infected with Adenovirus, or transfected with DNA that contains adenovirus genes.

A variety of such AAV "producer" cells can be generated, as described in the references cited herein and in the art.

The AAV producer cells can be grown under conditions (including media, temperature and the like) that are generally suitable for growth of the mammalian cells, which are generally also permissive for the replication of AAV. For example, DMEM/F12 suspension medium is preferred for growth of the cells and DMEM medium alone is preferred for AAV vector production. As is known in the art, some cell types and cell lines tend to be attachment-dependent, whereas others are capable of growth in suspension; and many attachment-dependent cells can also be "adapted" to growth in suspension by cycling of the cells under suspension conditions as a means of enriching for and ultimately selecting for variants that are capable of suspension growth. Accordingly, growth of cells for AAV production can be conducted in any of a variety of vessels, depending in part on

whether the selected producer cell line is relatively attachment dependent or is suspension adapted. Such vessels for the growth of attachment-dependent cells include, for example, tissue culture flasks, roller bottles, microcarriers and bioreactors (such as hollow-fiber, packed-bed or fluidized-bed bioreactors). Vessels for suspension-adapted mammalian cell lines include, for example, spinner flasks, tank reactors and air lift fermentors.

AAV replication proceeds for a period of time as well as to a point in the growth cycle where viral production is optimal, preferable mid- to late-logarithmic growth (typically one to three days), after which time the cells can be harvested and lysed to release progeny virus. For example, cells can be resuspended in growth media to about  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml, and allowed to produce for 48 hours. Cells can then be harvested (e.g. by centrifugation), and resuspended in buffer (e.g., TMEG (or "Chromatography Buffer A"): 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 1mM EDTA, 5% Glycerol) at about  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml.

AAV can replicate to high copy number (e.g.  $10^5 - 10^6$  genomes/cell) in transduced cells if the necessary AAV Rep proteins and helper virus functions are provided relatively simultaneously. If Cap proteins are also provided, AAV particles are assembled in the nucleus of the infected cells where they tend to be assembled in crystalline arrays. The first step in product recovery is therefore cellular disruption. Although freeze-thawing and/or sonication can be used to disrupt the cells (as with adenovirus), such techniques are not very suitable to large-scale preparation. Mechanical lysis, using techniques such as microfluidization are thus preferable in those regards. Detergents and other chemical agents can also be employed to mediate or facilitate lysis. Treatment of lysates with nucleases (such as Benzonase) has been found to be helpful for reducing viscosity and improving filterability. Clarification, e.g. by microfiltration to separate vector from at least some portion of the cellular debris, is also helpful for promoting recovery and purification.

By way of illustration, cells can be mechanically lysed after the incubation period by sequential passaging through a microfluidizer (typically at about 8000 psi, using two passages). Other commonly-employed techniques include freeze-thaw cycling and sonication, as is known in the art. The lysate can also be treated with a nuclease to degrade nucleic acid (such as cellular or viral nucleic acid) that is not effectively "protected" by virtue of being packaged into a viral particle. We typically employ Benzonase digestion

for about one hour at 37°C. The lysate can also be clarified. Methods for clarification include passage through a filter, such as a 1.0µ filter, and centrifugation.

Tangential flow filtration (TFF) can be beneficially employed for processing and harvesting large volumes of cells. TFF can be used to perfuse, concentrate and harvest animal cells. For example, TFF can be used to process cells under laminar flow conditions at average wall shear rates of up to 3000 per second (see, e.g., Maiorella, B., et al., Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 37: 121-126, 1991). Large-scale concentration of viruses using TFF ultrafiltration has been described by R. Paul et al. Human Gene Therapy, 4:609-615, 1993.

Illustrative production runs employing such techniques are described below.

(ii) AAV Downstream Processing

As described above, it would be particularly advantageous to obtain preparations of AAV that are substantially free of helper virus particles (such as Ad particles). In addition, AAV vector preparations will preferably also be substantially free of helper virus and cellular proteins (which can also be immunogenic). However, there is a further set of constraints that influence the suitability of techniques for AAV production. Namely, in order to be particularly useful for the production of AAV for gene therapy, it is most desirable for the techniques to be "scalable", i.e. applicable in conjunction with large-scale manufacturing devices and procedures. This latter set of constraints effectively reduces or eliminates the utility of available standard techniques such as cesium chloride separation (which is not well-suited to large-scale preparation procedures).

We have discovered a combination of procedures that are both scalable and remarkably effective for the generation of AAV preparations that are substantially free of helper virus particles, as well as helper virus and cellular proteins and other such contaminants. Our preferred combination of procedures employs ion exchange chromatographic procedures which contrast with various procedures mentioned in the art for the potential purification of, e.g., AAV or Ad. In particular, such procedures as described in the art typically employ a single type of ionic separation, sometimes in combination with other sorts of chromatographic procedures (see, e.g., K. Tamayose et al., Human Gene Therapy 7: 507-513 (1996), and WO96/27677, Sept. 12, 1996). However, in

the case of AAV production, we have found that a combination of sequential *opposing* ion exchange chromatography is particularly effective for the generation of AAV preparations that are substantially free of helper virus particles and proteins, as well as cellular proteins.

In view of these discoveries, it appears that AAV is not only "adapted" to both  
5 anion exchange and cation exchange chromatography, but that such a combination of both opposing ionic exchanges is particularly effective for eliminating all of the various particle and protein contaminants that typically occur in the generation of AAV vector preparations. Any of a variety of cation and anion exchange resins can be employed in conjunction with these procedures, the fundamental properties of which are the availability  
10 of negatively- and positively-charged groups, respectively, to which AAV can bind at least to some degree (most preferably to a degree that differs substantially from the relative binding affinity of one or more of the contaminants referred to above, i.e. Ad particles and proteins, as well as mammalian cellular proteins). Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the anionic exchange step is particularly effective for separating AAV  
15 from Adenovirus; whereas both steps (but especially the cationic exchange step) are believed to be particularly effective for separating AAV from cellular proteins. We have also employed anion exchange followed by tangential flow filtration, as described and illustrated below. As further described below, we have found AAV preparations can be highly concentrated by chromatography on heparin sulfate.

By way of illustration, a clarified AAV lysate as described above can be loaded on  
20 an positively charged anion-exchange column, such as an N-charged amino or imino resin (e.g. POROS 50 PI, or any DEAE, TMAE, tertiary or quaternary amine, or PEI-based resin) or a negatively charged cation-exchange column (such as HS, SP, CM or any sulfo-, phospho- or carboxy-based cationic resin). The column can be washed with a buffer (such  
25 as chromatography buffer A/TMEG). The column can be eluted with a gradient of increasing NaCl concentration and fractions can be collected and assayed for the presence of AAV and/or contaminants.

Other procedures can be used in place of or, preferably, in addition to the above-described anion and cation exchange procedures, based on inter-molecular associations  
30 mediated by features other than charge as is known in the art. Such other procedures include intermolecular associations based on ligand-receptor pairs (such as antibody-

antigen or lectin-carbohydrate interactions), as well as separations based on other attributes of the molecules, such as molecular sieving chromatography based on size and/or shape. To take just a single example, the filtrate or partially purified AAV preparation may be loaded on a column that contains an AAV-specific antibody. This column can bind AAV. 5 The column can be rinsed with buffer to remove contaminating proteins, and then eluted with a gradient or step of increasing NaCl concentration and fractions can be collected. Alternatively, such a column can be eluted with a buffer of different pH than that of the loading buffer.

The peaks of AAV and adenovirus can be identified in the fractions by infectivity 10 assays or by a nucleic acid hybridization or immunoassays. The peaks can be pooled, and the pool can be diluted or dialyzed or diafiltered with a buffer (e.g. TMEG or equivalent) to reduce the salt concentration.

This pool can be injected on a positively charged anion-exchange column and/or a negatively charged cation-exchange column (such as those referred to above). The column 15 can be washed with a buffer (such as chromatography buffer A/TMEG). The column can be eluted with a gradient of increasing NaCl concentration and fractions can be collected. The peaks of AAV and adenovirus can be identified in the fractions by an infectivity assay or by a nucleic acid hybridization or immunoassay. The peaks can be pooled based on the results of any of these assays.

20 The pool of AAV-containing fractions eluted from an anion exchange column as described above can be concentrated and purified by tangential flow filtration (TFF), for example in a Filtron Ultrasette or Millipore Pellicon unit. A membrane of suitable molecular weight cut-off (such as a 100,000 or 300,000 cut-off), is typically composed of a polymer such as regenerated cellulose or polyethersulfone. The preparation is filtered 25 through the membrane, and the product is retained. The retained material can be diafiltered using the membrane with successive washes of a suitable buffer such as Ringer's Balanced Salt Solution + 5% glycerol. The final sample is highly enriched for the product and can be sterile filtered through a 0.2 $\mu$  filter and stored for use.

30 In the purification and concentration of AAV with tangential flow filtration from post-anionic exchange column material, the 300,000 molecular weight cut-off membrane

has resulted in higher yields of replicative units than the 100,000 molecular weight cut-off membrane.

An additional step that can be employed for removal of adenovirus, if desired, involves treating the eluant pool with a heat inactivation step (as described herein) and then filtration (e.g. prior to subjecting the preparation to TFF). However, we have found that the "anion exchange-to-TFF" procedure described above resulted in an AAV preparation that was free of detectable adenovirus, and resulted in better yields of purified AAV.

Illustrative production runs employing such techniques are described below.

#### **Altering the Growth Conditions of the AAV Producer Cells to Enhance Production**

During the course of our production tests with AAV in various media and culture vessels, we typically monitored the cultures with respect various growth and/or metabolic parameters such as cell density, availability of glucose and amino acids, and the production of metabolic by-products such as ammonia and lactic acid. Such components can be readily monitored using standard techniques such as HPLC and enzymatic assays, as described in the art.

As described in the Examples below, we discovered that certain amino acids, particularly aspartate and glutamate, were rapidly depleted in both batch and perfusion cultures. Indeed, in various batch and perfusion experiments, we have observed that from 90 to 99% of the available asp and glu is substantially eliminated after 24 to 48 hours in such cultures. Since the levels of asp and glu appeared to be sub-optimal in such media, we therefore provided additional amounts of either or both amino acid. Culture maintenance and optimization techniques such as these have been routinely applied in the context of large-scale bioproduction (see, e.g., Glacken, M.W., et al., Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 28: 1376-1389, 1986; Glacken, M.W., Bio/Technology 6: 1041-1050, 1988; Bibila, T.A., et al., Biotechnol. Prog., 10:87-96, 1994; and Borys, M.C., et al., Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 43: 505-514, 1994).

To our surprise, replacement of these depleted amino acids resulted in a sharp drop in AAV production. For example, in experiments described below, supplementing the standard medium (DMEM ) with additional asp and glu drove production efficiency down



by more than an order of magnitude (from about 1800 DNase-resistant particles (DRP) per cell to about 140 DRP per cell), although viability was slightly enhanced.

Another common component of media for the growth of mammalian producer cells is a component of serum, such as fetal bovine serum (FBS), which is typically included in media at a level of about 10%. As described below, when the serum level for AAV production was increased (to 20%), AAV vector production dropped by more than 2-fold. In contrast, when the cells were subjected to increasingly lower levels of serum, AAV vector production increased dramatically. For example, when serum levels were reduced to one-tenth of the normal starting levels (i.e. to 1%), vector production increased by more than 4-fold.

Without wishing to be bound by theory, it now appears that stressing the producer cells, either metabolically or by other means as described below, can dramatically enhance the production of AAV vector.

Stress can be effectively characterized, and tested, on the basis of the negative effect of the stress condition or stress agent on cellular growth and/or metabolism. In effect, stress can be achieved by the introduction of any condition or agent that inhibits cellular growth and/or metabolism, or by altering the level of a pre-existing condition or agent such that it becomes sub-optimal with respect to cellular growth and/or metabolism. A large variety of such conditions are known and/or apparent, including nutritional stress (one or more nutrients present at sub-optimal levels for growth and/or metabolism), temperature stress (sub-optimal temperature, which may include growing the cells at lower or higher temperatures, or subjecting the cells to temporary temperature shocks such as cold shock or heat shock), osmotic stress (sub-optimal osmotic level, which may be hypoosmotic or hyperosmotic), pH stress (sub-optimal pH which may be acidic or alkaline), aeration stress (e.g., sub-optimal levels of oxygen or gas exchange), mechanical stress (e.g., shear stress as occurs in culture mixing), radiation stress, and toxic stress (presence of one or more chemicals or other agents that inhibits growth and/or metabolism). With most if not all of such agents and conditions, it is possible to subject the cells to the stress continuously, or temporarily. By way of illustration, in the case of temperature stress, the cells can be grown at temperatures that are above or below the optimum (typically the optimum is approximately the normal body temperature of the

animal from which the cells are derived), or the cells can be subjected to a temporary temperature shock, such as a cold shock or a heat shock. Presently preferred examples of such stress conditions include: nutritional stresses, such as amino acid or serum limitation, the alteration of aeration levels and agitation, the alteration of osmotic levels (e.g. using  
5 non-metabolizable carbohydrates such as sorbitol), and inclusion of chemical agents, such as saturated aliphatic carboxylic acids (e.g., propionic, butyric, isobutyric, valeric and caproic acids and their salts with organic or inorganic bases), N,N'-diacylated diamines (such as pentamethylenebisacetamide, hexamethylenebisacetamide and  
10 heptamethylenebisacetamide), organic sulfur compounds (such as dimethylsulfoxide), and glucocorticoids (such as hydrocortisone dexamethasone, prednisolone, aldosterone, triamcinolone and cortexolone). Other such agents include genotoxic agents such as chemical carcinogens, UV, heat shock, metabolic inhibitors of DNA synthesis (e.g., hydroxyurea, methotrexate, aphidicolin, drugs that affect topoisomerases (e.g., amsacrine, camptothecin, etoposide and novobiocin).

15 As noted above, the producer cells can also be subjected to sub-lethal stress by altering pH. As exemplified below, we found that pH stress induced by elevating medium pH not only increased AAV, but it also caused a dramatic shift in the relative proportions of AAV that were released into the culture medium. As further described below, this technique can thus be used to facilitate AAV purification as well as enhance production.

20 Illustrative procedures for optimizing the production of AAV by employing various stress conditions are provided below; as are results demonstrating that the application of a variety of different stress conditions can be used to effectively enhance AAV production levels.

### 25 Use of rAAV for gene therapy

Embodied in this invention are vector compositions comprising polynucleotides with a therapeutically relevant genetic sequence. AAV viral vectors of this invention can be used for administration to an individual for purposes of gene therapy. Suitable diseases for gene therapy include but are not limited to those induced by viral, bacterial, or parasitic  
30 infections, various malignancies and hyperproliferative conditions, autoimmune conditions, and congenital deficiencies.

Gene therapy can be conducted to enhance the level of expression of a particular protein either within or secreted by the cell. Vectors of this invention may be used to genetically alter cells either for gene marking, replacement of a missing or defective gene, or insertion of a therapeutic gene. Alternatively, a polynucleotide may be provided to the cell that decreases the level of expression. This may be used for the suppression of an undesirable phenotype, such as the product of a gene amplified or overexpressed during the course of a malignancy, or a gene introduced or overexpressed during the course of a microbial infection. Expression levels may be decreased by supplying a therapeutic polynucleotide comprising a sequence capable, for example, of forming a stable hybrid with either the target gene or RNA transcript (antisense therapy), capable of acting as a ribozyme to cleave the relevant mRNA, or capable of acting as a decoy for a product of the target gene.

Of particular interest is the correction of the genetic defect of cystic fibrosis, by supplying a properly functioning cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) to the airway epithelium. Afione et al. (J. Virol. 70:3235, 1996) and Conrad et. al. (Gene Therapy: in press, 1996) have shown stable in vivo CFTR gene transfer to the primate lung using single-dose AAV vectors. There are a variety of CFTR polypeptides that are capable of reconstructing CFTR functional deficiencies in cells derived from cystic fibrosis patients. Rich et al., Science, 253: 205 (1991) described a CFTR derivative missing amino acid residues 708-835, that was capable of transporting chloride and capable of correcting a naturally occurring CFTR defect. Egan et al., Nature, 358:581 (1992) described another CFTR derivative (comprising about 25 amino acids from an unrelated protein followed by the sequence of native CFTR beginning at residue 119) that was also capable of restoring electrophysiological characteristics of normal CFTR. Arispe et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 1539 (1992) showed that a CFTR fragment comprising residues 433-586 was sufficient to reconstitute a correct chloride channel in lipid bilayers. Sheppard et al., Cell 76: 1091 (1994) showed that a CFTR polypeptide truncated at residue 836 to about half its length was still capable of building a regulated chloride channel. Thus, AAV vectors with encoding sequences for native CFTR protein, and mutants and fragments thereof, are all preferred embodiments of this invention.

Also of particular interest is the correction of the p53 tumor suppressor gene, locally defective in certain tumor types, by supplying a properly functioning p53 gene to the tumor site (Huyghe et al., Human Gene Therapy 6:1403, 1995).

Compositions of this invention may be used in vivo as well as ex vivo. In vivo gene therapy comprises administering the vectors of this invention directly to a subject. Pharmaceutical compositions can be supplied as liquid solutions or suspensions, as emulsions, or as solid forms suitable for dissolution or suspension in liquid prior to use. For administration into the respiratory tract, a preferred mode of administration is by aerosol, using a composition that provides either a solid or liquid aerosol when used with an appropriate aerosolizer device. Another preferred mode of administration into the respiratory tract is using a flexible fiberoptic bronchoscope to instill the vectors. Typically, the viral vectors are in a pharmaceutically suitable pyrogen-free buffer such as Ringer's balanced salt solution (pH 7.4). Although not required, pharmaceutical compositions may optionally be supplied in unit dosage form suitable for administration of a precise amount.

An effective amount of virus is administered, depending on the objectives of treatment. An effective amount may be given in single or divided doses. Where a low percentage of transduction can cure a genetic deficiency, then the objective of treatment is generally to meet or exceed this level of transduction. In some instances, this level of transduction can be achieved by transduction of only about 1 to 5% of the target cells, but is more typically 20% of the cells of the desired tissue type, usually at least about 50%, preferably at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 95%, and even more preferably at least about 99% of the cells of the desired tissue type. As a guide, the number of vector particles present in a single dose given by bronchoscopy will generally be at least about  $1 \times 10^8$ , and is more typically  $5 \times 10^8$ ,  $1 \times 10^{10}$ , and on some occasions  $1 \times 10^{11}$  particles, including both DNase resistant and DNase susceptible particles. In terms of DNase resistant particles, the dose will generally be between  $1 \times 10^6$  and  $1 \times 10^{14}$  particles, more generally between about  $1 \times 10^8$  and  $1 \times 10^{12}$  particles. The treatment can be repeated as often as every two or three weeks, as required, although treatment once in 180 days may be sufficient.

The effectiveness of the genetic alteration can be monitored by several criteria. Samples removed by biopsy or surgical excision may be analyzed by in situ hybridization,

PCR amplification using vector-specific probes, RNase protection, immunohistology, or immunofluorescent cell counting. When the vector is administered by bronchoscopy, lung function tests may be performed, and bronchial lavage may be assessed for the presence of inflammatory cytokines. The treated subject may also be monitored for clinical features, and  
5 to determine whether the cells express the function intended to be conveyed by the therapeutic polynucleotide.

The decision of whether to use in vivo or ex vivo therapy, and the selection of a particular composition, dose, and route of administration will depend on a number of different factors, including but not limited to features of the condition and the subject being  
10 treated. The assessment of such features and the design of an appropriate therapeutic regimen is ultimately the responsibility of the prescribing physician.

The foregoing description provides, inter alia, methods for generating high titer preparations of recombinant AAV vectors that are substantially free of helper virus (e.g. adenovirus) and cellular proteins. It is understood that variations may be applied to these  
15 methods by those of skill in this art without departing from the spirit of this invention.

The examples presented below are provided as a further guide to a practitioner of ordinary skill in the art, and are not meant to be limiting in any way.

### EXAMPLES

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE PRODUCTION OF RECOMBINANT AAV VECTOR USING A WILD-TYPE HELPER VIRUS (Ad5) AND A TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE HELPER VIRUS (Ad TS149)**

This example illustrates the use of a wild-type helper virus (Ad5) and a  
25 temperature-sensitive helper virus (Ad ts149) to provide helper functions for the replication of a recombinant AAV vector particle comprising a model therapeutic gene.

The ptgAAVCF plasmid consists of the left hand AAV2 ITR; a full length cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator cDNA; a synthetic polyadenylation sequence based on the mouse  $\beta$ -globin polyadenylation sequence; AAV2 sequences downstream of the *cap*  
30 coding sequences; and the right-hand AAV2 ITR in a pBR322 plasmid backbone (Afione *et al.*, 1996). The pGEM-RS5 packaging plasmid was derived from the pHIVrep plasmid

(Antoni *et al.*, 1991) and consists of the U3 and R regions from the HIV-1 LTR; the *rep* and *cap* regions from AAV2 including the p19 and p40 promoters; pBR322 and pGEM plasmid sequences for bacterial replication and selection; and a small region of human Alu repetitive cellular DNA upstream of the HIV LTR.

5           Adenovirus type 5 was grown from a stock obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, Md). Ad5ts149 (Ensinger et al., J. Virol. 10:328, 1972) was obtained from Harold S. Ginsberg.

Working stocks of Ad5 and Ad5ts149 (ts149) were produced at 37°C and 32°C; respectively, by infecting 293-1 cells at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 5 and 1; respectively. After 4 hours the cultures were refed with fresh medium and incubated at 10 37°C in a humidified 10% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. After seventy-two hours, cells were removed, pelleted at 1000 g at 15°C and resuspended in PBS containing 0.1 g/L of MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.1 g/L CaCl<sub>2</sub>. The cell suspension was then frozen and thawed three times, sheared three times through an 18 gauge needle and clarified by centrifugation at 1000 g at 15°C. The 15 clarified lysate was then treated with DNase I at a final concentration of 2 mg/ml for 30 minutes at 37°C. The treated lysate was layered on a discontinuous step gradient of CsCl in water comprising 4.0 ml of CsCl (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) layered over 2.0 ml of CsCl (1.40 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) in water and centrifuged at 35,000 RPM for 1 to 2 hours in a Beckman SW41 rotor. The adenovirus band from each tube was removed, pooled and diluted in 1.35 g/cm<sup>3</sup> CsCl in 20 water and centrifuged overnight at 35,000 RPM in a Beckman SW55 rotor. The adenovirus band was pooled, adjusted to 10% glycerol and dialyzed extensively against 10 mM Tris pH 7.5 buffer supplemented with 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 10% glycerol.

25           293-1 cells (ATCC CRL 1573) were maintained in T-flasks in a humidified 10% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator in DMEM high glucose medium (JRH) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Hyclone). For this example, the 293-1 cells were inoculated at  $4.4 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in tissue culture flasks with DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 2.0 mM L-glutamine, and incubated for twenty-four hours at 37°C in a humidified 10 % CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

30           The cells (about 10<sup>7</sup> cells per flask) were then infected with working stocks of either Ad5 or ts149 for 1 hour at a MOI of 5, followed by transient transfection of vector and packaging plasmids. Transient co-transfection of p<sub>g</sub>AAVCF vector plasmid and

pGEM-RS5 helper plasmid was performed using LIPOFECTAMINE™ (Gibco). In that process, 37.5 µg of each plasmid along with 150 µl LIPOFECTAMINE™ were mixed and diluted in 4.75 ml of serum-free MEM. The adenovirus inoculum was removed and the plasmid- LIPOFECTAMINE™ mixture was added to the cells and incubated for four  
5 hours in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at the appropriate temperature. The plasmid- LIPOFECTAMINE™ mixture was removed from the culture after four hours and replaced with fresh medium.

Cells infected with wild-type virus were cultured at 37°C and cells infected with Adts149 were incubated at 39.5°C. After 72 hours, the cells were harvested, pelleted and  
10 resuspended in 10 mM Tris pH 7.5. The suspension was then lysed by sonication in a ice-water bath using a Branson cup-horn sonicator utilizing four 15 second pulses and assayed for rAAVCF and adenovirus production.

## EXAMPLE 2

### 15 QUANTITATION OF RAAV AND ADENOVIRUS TITERS IN VECTOR PREPARATIONS

Cell lysates from the preceding example were assayed for production of rAAVCF vector by C37 replication assay and analyzed for adenovirus production by slot-blot hybridization.

20 HeLa C37 was constructed to allow inducible expression of AAV Rep proteins for rAAV vector replication. Briefly, an AAV Rep/Cap expression cassette consisting of the mouse metallothionein I promoter, AAV2 *rep* and *cap* genes and AAV transcription termination site was constructed. Also included in the plasmid was a neomycin resistance gene under the control of the SV40 early promoter, SV40 small T intron and the SV40  
25 polyadenylation signal. HeLa cells were transfected with the plasmid and clones were selected in G418. A panel of clones was screened by a rAAV vector amplification assay. One clone, C37, demonstrated consistent and dose dependent amplification of rAAV vector following transduction and adenovirus infection.

Detection of replicating vector is accomplished by DNA isolation followed by  
30 hybridization to a CFTR probe. In detail, HeLa C37 cells were inoculated at  $4.4 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in tissue culture flasks with DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 2.0 mM L-

glutamine and incubated for twenty-four hours at 37°C in a humidified incubator at 5 % CO<sub>2</sub>. The cells were then inoculated with adenovirus (MOI = 5) and dilutions of rAAVCF sample for 72 hours. Cells were harvested by scraping and prepared for Southern blot analysis. Total cellular DNA was prepared, digested with EcoRI, electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel, transferred to a nylon 66 membrane followed by hybridization with a <sup>32</sup>P-labeled human CFTR cDNA restriction fragment. This probe detects an approximately 1.5 kb fragment from the AAVCF vector (corresponding to the predicted 1.488 kb EcoRI fragment). Vector replication was quantitated relative to an endogenous genomic CFTR band and is expressed as replication units. One replication unit (RU) is defined as a signal intensity equivalent to that of the endogenous genomic CFTR band which is approximately 1.8 kb. In some experiments, linear regression of serially diluted known vector standards was used to extrapolate and calculate vector concentration in samples.

The adenovirus DNA slot blot assay was conducted as follows. Aliquots of samples were denatured in 0.4M NaOH, 10 mM EDTA with 1.0 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA at 65°C. Samples and adenovirus standards were diluted and filtered onto nylon membranes using a slot blot manifold and washed with 0.4M NaOH. The filter was hybridized with a <sup>32</sup>P-labeled probe corresponding to the adenovirus E1A gene sequence. The entire Ad5 genome is available on Genbank at accession number X02996. We used a 1 kb SspI-XbaI fragment (corresponding to nucleotides 339-1339) and analyzed the blots on a phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics). One genome equivalent was considered to be equivalent to one adenovirus particle.

**Figure 1** shows the results of the replication assay for rAAVCF vector in lysates prepared with Ad5 or ts149 at permissive (37°C) and non-permissive temperatures (39.5°C). Production of recombinant vector was supported by ts149 at 39.5°C but productivity was approximately 2 to 3 fold less than Ad5.

**Figure 2** shows the results of the slot blot assay to determine the quantity of adenovirus. Production of adenovirus genomes was reduced 3-4 logs by use of the temperature sensitive mutant as compared to wild-type.



**EXAMPLE 3****OPTIMIZATION OF HELPER FUNCTION TO IMPROVE RAAV PRODUCTION**

This example illustrates various attempts to improve the level of rAAV obtained when using temperature-sensitive helper virus. Increasing infection levels of the helper virus was unhelpful, but adjusting the kinetics was surprisingly effective.

The effects of increasing multiplicity of infection on vector production was evaluated first. 293-1 cells were infected with either Ad5 at a MOI of 5 or ts149 at various MOI, followed by transient co-transfection with vector and packaging plasmids. After 72 hours, the cells were lysed and assayed for production of rAAVCF vector by C37 vector replication assay and analyzed for adenovirus production by slot-blot hybridization. An additional 96 hour time point was collected for cells infected with ts149 at a MOI of 5.

**Figure 3** shows the results of the rAAVCF replication assay conducted on cell lysates prepared with ts149 at various MOI. Increasing the MOI of ts149 did not restore vector productivity to levels observed with Ad5 (as shown by the intensity of the 1.4 kb hybridization band). However, a higher level of vector production was observed at the 96 hour time point. The concentration of ts149 in the lysate detected by slot blot analysis increased with increasing MOI, but were still 3 to 4 logs lower compared with Ad5.

Following the observation of increased vector productivity with ts149 at 96 hours in the previous experiment, a time course and production kinetic study was performed. 293-1 cells were infected with either Ad5 or ts149 at a MOI of 5 followed by transient co-transfection with vector and packaging plasmids. Cells infected with Ad5 and ts149 were cultured at 37 °C and 39.5 °C; respectively, for six days. Lysates from days 3, 4, 5 and 6 were assayed for vector production by vector replication assay and analyzed for adenovirus by slot-blot hybridization.

**Figure 4** illustrates the kinetics of vector production. Solid bars represent lysates produced using wild-type Ad5 as helper; hatched bars represent lysates produced using ts149 as helper. Maximal vector production when using Ad5 was  $\sim 2.0 \times 10^6$  RU/ml, peaking at day 4. At this time point, the vector production obtained using ts149 was less than  $\sim 0.3 \times 10^6$  RU/ml. On day 5, however, there was a dramatic alteration in the relative efficacy of the two helper viruses. Vector production supported by Ad5 fell to below

0.3 × 10<sup>6</sup> RU/ml. In contrast, vector production supported by ts149 jumped to over 2 × 10<sup>6</sup> RU/ml. Adenovirus genome levels observed when using ts149 were significantly lower than with Ad5.

5 **EXAMPLE 4**

**ASSAYING VIRAL TITERS AND HIGH-THROUGHPUT ASSAY TECHNIQUES**

The temperature-sensitive and wild-type adenovirus stocks used in the preceding examples were produced in 293-1 cells in tissue culture flasks. In this example, the levels  
10 of adenovirus being produced by 293-1 cells was quantified by TCID<sub>50</sub> endpoint assay or infectivity assay.

The TCID<sub>50</sub> assay was conducted as follows: 1.0 × 10<sup>3</sup> 293-1 cells were plated into 96-well microtiter plates and infected with serial dilutions of adenovirus stock and allowed to incubate at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. Eight replicates of 100 µl of each  
15 dilution were inoculated onto the cells. Three days after infection the cells were methanol fixed, washed with PBS and stained with FITC-conjugated anti-hexon antibody (Bioscience) followed by propidium iodide staining to visualize cell nuclei. After rinsing with PBS, the plate was examined under a fluorescent microscope and scored for the presence of hexon containing cells. Titer at endpoint was calculated using a Poisson  
20 distribution. A dilution of virus that yields 50% of replicate samples hexon positive has 0.5 IU/100 µl inoculum. Infectious titer is the product of the reciprocal of this dilution, 0.5 IU/100 µl and 10 (conversion factor to ml) to give the final infectious titer per ml.

A high-throughput microtiter infectivity assay to measure infectious virus was conducted as follows. Aliquots (10 µl) of serially diluted cell-free supernatants were  
25 inoculated onto HeLa cells grown in 96-well microtiter plates. After three days, infected cells were treated and lysed with a denaturation solution (addition of 1/10<sup>th</sup> volume of 4.0 M NaOH, 10 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA and 100 mM EDTA). Lysate was transferred to a Silent Monitor Biotek plate (Pall) and vacuum filtered onto the nylon membrane. The membrane was washed, denatured, hybridized with <sup>32</sup>P-labeled adenovirus E1A cDNA  
30 restriction fragment and analyzed on a phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics). Linear

regression analysis of serially diluted adenovirus standards was used to calculate infectious adenovirus titers in samples, using adenovirus standards titered by the TCID<sub>50</sub> assay.

Specific virus productivity was calculated by normalizing infectious virus titers in the lysate to cell numbers at the time of infection. Results are shown in Table 1:

5

TABLE 1: Adenovirus Production			
Adenovirus	Cell line	Specific productivity (IU/cell)	Assay
Ad5	293-1	125	TCID <sub>50</sub>
	HeLa S3	400	TCID <sub>50</sub>
Ad5ts149	293-1	10	TCID <sub>50</sub>
	293-1	16	microtiter infectivity
	293-1	15	microtiter infectivity
	293-1	10	microtiter infectivity

These results show that specific production of Adts149 in 293-1 cells was one to two logs lower than Ad5.

10 An Ad5 virus preparation of known titer showed a linear range extending from 12.5 to 500 IU/well based on linear regression in the microtiter infectivity assay.

Combining a viral infectivity assay with a microtiter array format as described above resulted in a technique which is both rapid and quantitative, and which is highly suitable to automation.

15 The high-throughput infectivity assay as described above can also be applied to assaying other viruses (e.g., rAAV and wtAAV). The assay can be performed essentially as described above using appropriate mammalian cells (e.g., HeLa C37 cells for rAAV or 293 cells for wtAAV) and under conditions permissive for the replication of the virus to be assayed (e.g., in the presence of helper virus for rAAV and wtAAV); and then lysates can be prepared and nucleic acids in said lysates can be transferred to a membrane as described  
20 above. Hybridization of the membrane containing the array of bound nucleic acid pools (each pool being released from the cells of the corresponding culture well) is typically performed with a suitable virus-specific probe (e.g., a probe specific for AAV *rep* and/or

*cap* might be used to detect wtAAV, or a probe specific for an inserted transgene might be used in the case of a recombinant AAV vector).

The above-described high-throughput infectivity assay exhibited a linear response in the determination of rAAV titers over a relatively broad range of concentrations. For example, when a viral preparation of known titer (as determined by a modified infectious center assay) was serially diluted 1:2, starting from 2400 infectious units or "IU"/well, and used as a standard for the titer determination of two purified tgAAVCF preparations of unknown titer each of which was serially diluted 1:5, the microtiter assay showed a linear range extending from 75 to 600 IU/well based on linear regression. The determination of the titer of wtAAV preferably employed a limiting dilution format (for example, when eight serial limiting dilutions of a wtAAV preparation of known titer were assayed, the titer determined by the microtiter assay was essentially the same as that determined by the standard TCID<sub>50</sub> assay,  $3 \times 10^9$  IU/ml).

Either with limiting dilution or by comparison to a known standard, an infectious virus titer can be determined which corresponds to the titers determined by more classical techniques (e.g., the infectious center assay or the TCID<sub>50</sub> 50% end-point analysis). Besides its use in the determination of viral titers, this high-throughput infectivity assay has many others uses, including, but not limited to, the screening of cell lines permissive or non-permissive for viral replication and infectivity (e.g. by including various mammalian cells or variants thereof in different wells of a microtiter array); as well as the screening of agents that affect viral replication (e.g. by including various agents in different wells of a microtiter array as described above and determining the effect of the agents on the resulting infectious titer of virus). Among other things, the ability to rapidly screen for agents or conditions that enhance viral infectivity and/or replication is particularly useful in the context of developing or optimizing the production of viral vectors. Conversely, the ability to rapidly screen for agents or conditions that repress viral infectivity/replication is quite useful in the context of identifying anti-viral therapeutics.

**EXAMPLE 5****DEVELOPMENT OF SUSPENSION CULTURES FOR PRODUCING HELPER VIRUS**

The preceding example shows that the levels of temperature-sensitive adenovirus produced by conventional culture techniques is low. This limits the ability to use temperature-sensitive adenovirus as helpers in production of AAV vectors. The present example provides an improved method that allows for the production of temperature-sensitive adenovirus in much higher amounts. Central to the improvement is the use of host cells grown in suspension culture.

293 N3S and HeLa S3 are suspension variants of the 293-1 human embryonic kidney and HeLa human epitheloid carcinoma cell lines; respectively. Suspension cultivation was performed in 500 ml spinner flasks (Bellco) with working volumes of 250 to 300 ml. HeLa S3 (ATCC 2.2-CCL) cells were maintained in DMEM/F-12 with 15 mM HEPES supplemented with 7.5% FBS and 2.0 mM L-glutamine. 293-1 N3S (Microbix Biosystems Inc.) were passaged in Joklik MEM supplemented with 7.5% FBS and 2.0 mM L-glutamine. Spinner-flasks were agitated at 50-65 RPM.

Growth performance was assessed in the following experiment. 293 N3S and HeLa S3 were serially passaged in suspension in replicate 500 ml spinner flasks and cell growth and viability was monitored. Flasks were inoculated at cell densities of  $2$  to  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml and then cultured for 2 to 3 days. To control for seeding density differences, population doubling levels (PDLs) were compared for replicate cultures. The average PDL was  $2.0 \pm 0.49$  (mean  $\pm$  SD.) and  $1.1 \pm 0.62$  for HeLa S3 and 293 N3S; respectively ( $n = 14$ ). Higher cell doublings were consistently observed with the HeLa S3 cells. Cell morphology in suspension was dramatically different for the two lines. HeLa cells grew as single cells or small aggregates. In contrast, 293 N3S cells formed large aggregates of 50 to 100 cells each. Significant numbers of non-viable cells were observed in the center of the large clumps. Stocks were subcultivated by centrifugation followed by gentle disruption with a pipette releasing the non viable cells from the aggregates. Initial culture viabilities of 293 N3S were consistently lower compared to HeLa S3.

Based on cell growth, viability and morphology in suspension, the HeLa S3 cell line was selected for further process development. Growth and viability at permissive

temperatures were evaluated. HeLa S3 cells were seeded into 500 ml spinner flasks at  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml, and monitored daily for seven days.

**Figure 5** shows the viable cell density (VCD) of HeLa S3 cells, grown at 32°C (squares) and 37°C (circles). Bars about the 32°C time points indicate the range of values observed in replicate 500 ml spinner flasks. Cells grown at 37°C peaked at  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml on day 5, whereas cells grown at 32°C peaked at  $2 \times 10^6$  cells/ml on day 6. Viability (determined by trypan blue exclusion) was at least about 90% throughout.

Tangential flow or cross flow filtration is a versatile technique for a wide variety of large scale biopharmaceutical applications including concentration or removal of cells, concentration of macromolecules and media/buffer exchange. Tangential flow processing is required for concentrating cells for infection and for harvesting infected cells at large scale.

The effect of laminar shear on cell viability in tangential flow filtration was evaluated by concentrating and diafiltering the HeLa S3 cells. HeLa S3 cells were inoculated at a density of  $4 \times 10^5$  cells/ml in three liter Applikon bioreactors and cultured to  $2 \times 10^6$  cells/ml in DMEM/F-12 with 15 mM HEPES (JRH) supplemented with 7.5% FBS, 2.0 mM glutamine, 1 X MEM amino acids, 1 X MEM non-essential amino acids, 0.1% Pluronic polyol F-68 and 2 g/L glucose. Bioreactor working volume was two liters. Dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature and agitation were controlled at 60% (relative to air saturation), 7.2, 37°C and 100 rpm; respectively, using the FERMCON™ (Sciur Corporation) controller system.

Tangential flow filtration experiments were performed with mixed cellulose ester hollow fiber membranes (Microgon). Pore size and surface area was  $0.2\mu$  and  $725 \text{ cm}^2$ ; respectively. A  $0.2 \mu$  filter was selected to retain cells while allowing passage of spent media. Cells were pumped (Cole Palmer) through the inside diameter of the hollow fibers. Recirculation rates were adjusted to provide average wall shear rates of 750 and 1500  $\text{sec}^{-1}$ . Once the crossflow was established, permeate flow control of 30 and 90 ml/min; respectively, was achieved by a pump (Cole Palmer) located on the permeate line. During cell concentration, permeate withdrawal continued until the desired fold concentration was achieved. During diafiltration, media feed entering the bioreactor was activated until the

desired fold medium exchange was achieved. Viable cells were counted before and after each treatment.

**Figure 6** shows the growth curves of HeLa S3 cells before and after tangential flow processing in an exemplary experiment. Two liters of cells were cultured in 3 liter bioreactors. On day 3 (arrow), cells were concentrated seven fold from the 2-liter working volume, diafiltered against six volumes of growth medium and brought up to the original working volume. The results show that the cells were not damaged by wall shear of 750 sec<sup>-1</sup> (squares) and 1500 sec<sup>-1</sup> (circles), and continued to grow to high cell densities.

Suspension cultures of HeLa S3 cells were then tested as host cells for ts149 production. or their ability in 300 ml suspension culture was investigated. HeLa S3 cells from 300 ml suspension culture (1x10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml) were centrifuged, concentrated and infected with ts149 (MOI = 3). After 1 hour, the culture was transferred to a spinner-flask, resuspended in media and cultured for seven days at 32°C. The HeLa S3 cells continued to grow from about 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml at the time of infection to about 2 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml by day 5. Viability decreased to ~60 % on day 7.

**Figure 7** shows the production of ts149 by HeLa S3 cell cultures. The culture was sampled daily, and lysates were prepared by freeze-thaw for analysis of virus production by the adenovirus infectivity assay. Virus production reached ~4.5 x 10<sup>7</sup> IU/ml of culture by about day 3-5. On day 7, the cells were collected by centrifugation, resuspended in TMEG buffer and lysed by microfluidization (MF). The infectious titer of the microfluidized lysate was comparable to those of the freeze-thaw lysate sample indicating recovery by microfluidization was comparable to freeze-thaw methods.

#### **EXAMPLE 6**

##### **IMPROVED PURIFICATION METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE HELPER VIRUS (AD TS149)**

Purification using CsCl gradients is burdensome for large scale production. This example illustrates the purification of ts149 by ion exchange chromatography.

Chromatography was performed on a Perseptive Biosystem BIOCAD™ chromatography workstation. The resin used was a polyethyleneimine (PI) weak anion

exchanger (POROS™ 50 PI). The column was equilibrated with TMEG (50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM EDTA, 5 % glycerol). Chromatography was monitored on-line for pH, conductivity and optical density at 280 nm.

Suspension HeLa S3 infected with ts149 at a MOI of 2 was harvested and centrifuged. The pellet was resuspended in TMEG and lysed by cavitation at 3000 PSI using a microfluidizer (Microfluidics). Lysate was clarified by filtration through a 5 µ syringe filter (Millex SV) followed by a 0.45 µ syringe filter (Acrodisc). Clarified lysate was loaded onto a 1.6 ml POROS™ 50 PI anion exchange column run at 1 ml/min. The column was washed with 10 column volumes of TMEG with 900 mM NaCl, and the ts149 was eluted with a linear gradient from 900 to 1300 mM NaCl. Fractions of 0.5 ml were collected and assayed by infectivity assay and slot blot for the presence of adenovirus.

Figure 8 shows the results of the infectivity assay conducted on consecutive column fractions. The majority of the infectious adenovirus was found in fractions 26 to 28, coincident to the peak of absorbance eluting at about 100 ms at approximately 25 minutes. The ts149 eluted just prior to the large peak at higher salt concentration. Infectivity and slot blot assays conducted in parallel confirmed particles and infectious virus were in the same peak fractions.

Lysate and PI peak fractions were also assayed for total protein by the Bradford method. Protein concentration was 1.8 mg/ml in the lysate and less than 30.0 µg/ml in the PI pool. The virions were separated from the majority of cellular protein in a single step and eluted as a single peak. The virions showed very high affinity for the PI matrix, as evidenced by the relatively high salt concentration required to elute them from the column.

Large-scale production method for temperature-sensitive helper virus can incorporate all the improvements described in these examples. In one illustration, virus production would comprise the following steps:

- Cell culture in suspension bioreactor
- Concentration/Medium exchange
- Infection with helper virus
- Virus production
- Harvest: Concentration/Diafiltration
- Lysis by microfluidization



- PI ion-exchange chromatography
- Concentration/Diafiltration
- Sterile filtration

This type of approach is inherently scalable and amenable to current Good  
5 Manufacturing Practices.

Additional exemplary illustrations of such techniques are provided below.

#### EXAMPLE 7

#### COMPARISON OF FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION PROCESSES FOR HELPER VIRUS 10 PRODUCTION

##### A. Illustrative First Generation Helper Virus Production and Processing

In an exemplary "first generation" process for helper virus production, mammalian  
cells were grown in 40 T225 flasks, and then infected with Ad5 at an MOI of about 1.

15 After incubating, the cells were harvested by centrifugation, and lysed by freeze-thawing  
and passage through a needle. The lysate was subjected to treatment with DNase I and  
then run on a step CsCl gradient and isopycnic gradient. Purified material was dialyzed  
and sterile filtered.

Using this first generation process, we obtained approximately  $1 \times 10^{12}$  particles (or  
20 approx.  $1 \times 10^{11}$  infectious units) from  $4 \times 10^8$  cells.

##### B. Illustrative Second Generation Helper Virus Production and Processing

In an exemplary "second generation" process for helper virus production,  
mammalian cells (HeLa S3) were grown in 10 liter bioreactors, and then infected with Ad5  
25 (from ATCC, subsequently plaque-purified on 293 cells, serially expanded on HeLa S3  
cells and double purified by CsCl gradient centrifugation) at an MOI of about 1. After  
incubating, the cells were concentrated and harvested by diafiltration, and lysed by  
microfluidization. The lysate was subjected to treatment with Benzonase (nuclease) and  
then filtered. The filtrate was then run on an anion exchange column (PI) concentrated and  
30 diafiltered, and finally sterile filtered.

Using this second generation process, we obtained approximately  $1 \times 10^{14}$  particles (or approx.  $5 \times 10^{12}$  infectious units) from  $1 \times 10^{10}$  cells.

**Figure 9** illustrates the results of the downstream processing of helper virus using anion exchange chromatography as described above. Bars: Viral activity measured in an infectivity assay; Solid line:  $A_{280}$ ; Dotted line: buffer conductivity (ms).

As is apparent from comparing the fractionation of viral activity versus  $A_{280}$  absorbance, these processing procedures resulted in a substantial separation of the helper virus from the bulk of contaminating materials which would be expected to contain cellular proteins and nucleic acids.

#### EXAMPLE 8

#### COMPARISON OF FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION PROCESSES FOR PRODUCTION OF RECOMBINANT AAV VECTORS

##### A. Illustrative First Generation rAAV Production and Processing

In an exemplary "first generation" process for rAAV vector production, mammalian cells were grown in 40 T225 flasks, and then infected with Ad5 at an MOI of about 5. After incubating, the cells were harvested by centrifugation, and lysed by sonication. The lysate was subjected to treatment with DNase I and then run on a series of two CsCl gradients. Purified material was dialyzed and sterile filtered. Using this first generation process, we obtained approximately  $5 \times 10^6$  replicative units RUs from  $4 \times 10^8$  cells.

##### B. Illustrative Second Generation rAAV Production and Processing

In an exemplary "second generation" process for rAAV vector production, mammalian cells were grown in 10 liter bioreactors, and then infected with Ad5 at an MOI of about 5. After incubating, the cells were concentrated and harvested by diafiltration, and lysed by microfluidization. The lysate was subjected to treatment with Benzonase (nuclease) and then filtered. The filtrate was then run on anion exchange column, followed by a cation exchange column. Eluant fractions containing AAV were pooled, concentrated

and diafiltered, and finally sterile filtered. This second generation process is expected to yield greater than  $1 \times 10^{11}$  replicative units RUs from  $1 \times 10^{10}$  cells.

**Figure 10** show the results of sequential fractionation on ion exchange columns: first, on an anion exchange matrix (upper panel), and then on a cation exchange matrix (lower panel). Bars: Viral activity measured in an infectivity assay for either Adenovirus or AAV; Solid line:  $A_{280}$  (a measure of total protein); Dotted line: buffer conductivity (ms). As is apparent from the analyzed fractions, it is possible to obtain extremely high levels of separation between AAV and Adenovirus, as well as between AAV and  $A_{280}$ -absorbing material (largely proteins) using the techniques of the present invention. In particular, the results revealed that AAV vectors can be retained on both anionic and cationic exchange columns, and that the differential elution of AAV using both anionic and cationic exchange resulted in dramatically enhanced ability to separate AAV from all of the major contaminants of interest (including Adenovirus as well as cellular proteins).

In another exemplary second generation process for rAAV vector production, the filtrate was prepared as described above and was then run on an anion exchange column, followed by pooling of eluant fractions containing AAV, and then subjecting the pooled anion exchange eluants to tangential flow filtration (TFF). As described below, this anion exchange to TFF procedure was found to result in a highly concentrated and purified preparation of AAV.

Detailed analysis of AAV obtained using such second generation technology, using techniques as described above and in the art (including infectivity assays, slot blot analyses and SDS gel electrophoresis) provided further confirmation that the material was of high quality and substantially free of contaminating adenovirus particles (and adenovirus protein and DNA), and also substantially free of contaminating cellular proteins and DNA. SDS gels revealed the presence of bands corresponding to VP1, VP2 and VP3 (i.e. the AAV capsid proteins). No other bands were visible after Coomassie staining. These data are consistent with the results of the column fractionation analyses as depicted in Figures 10-11.

As an illustrative anion exchange to TFF procedure, the following is an exemplary purification and concentration process starting with one liter of pooled fractions from anion exchange chromatography. If desired (as noted above), this pool can be subjected to

heat inactivation followed by a filtration step (e.g., using a 0.22  $\mu$ m filter). For tangential flow filtration (TFF), we employed a sanitized Pellicon XL system equipped with a 300,000 molecular weight cut-off membrane which was operated at 40/0 for inlet and outlet pressures. One liter of pooled material was loaded into the system at a 500 ml  
 5 volume and then concentrated to 250 ml. Diafiltration was performed with 5 diavolumes (1250 ml) of Modified Ringer's Solution + 5% glycerol. Following diafiltration, the retentate was concentrated to a final volume of 14 ml. Total process time was approximately 3.25 hours (not including sanitization time). Silver-stained SDS gels, slot blots, and infectivity assays confirmed that the AAV preparation (which contained  
 10 approximately  $10^{10}$  replicative units) was substantially free of contaminating adenovirus as well as adenoviral and cellular proteins.

The following are results from such a procedure showing infectious and total virus titer as RU (replicative units) and DRP (DNase-resistant particles) respectively:

	300K TFF	Volume	Total RU	Total DRP	P/I	%RU	%DRP
15	Input Pool	1000 ml	$8.9 \times 10^{10}$	$3.1 \times 10^{14}$	3483	100	100
	Purified Bulk	12.5 ml	$7.3 \times 10^{10}$	$2.3 \times 10^{14}$	3103	82	74

The data presented in Figure 12 illustrates the results of an AAV production run using tangential flow filtration after an anion exchange column. Material purified on the  
 20 POROS 50 PI column was concentrated using a 300,000 molecular weight cut-off membrane (Millipore Pellicon XL). The concentrated material was diafiltered with five successive volumes of Ringer's Balanced Salt Solution + 5% glycerol. The material was then concentrated on the membrane 10-fold. Figure 12, a half-tone reproduction of an SDS polyacrylamide gel stained with a silver stain, shows the highly-purified AAV capsid  
 25 proteins, VP1 (85 kD), VP2 (72 kD), and VP3 (62 kD), in the final purified bulk material.

As is apparent from the data presented herein, these second generation techniques for the preparation and purification of AAV result in substantially improved methods as compared with those described previously.

Exemplary media for growing the Adenovirus helper and for preparing rAAV are  
 30 detailed in the following Table:

**TABLE 2:**

	<u>Ad medium</u>	<u>rAAV medium</u>
<b>INORGANIC SALTS</b>		
CaCL	116.61	
CuSO4•5H2O	0.00125	0.00125
Fe(NO3)3•9H2O	0.05	0.05
FeSO4•7H2O	0.417	0.417
KCL	311.8	311.8
MgCl2	28.61	
MgSO4	48.84	
NaCl	*	*
NaHC03	2200	2200
NaH2PO4•H2O	62.5	62.5
Na2HP04	71.02	71.02
Zn2SO4•7H2O	0.4315	0.4315
<b>OTHER COMPONENTS</b>		
Glucose	4500	4500
HEPES	3575	3575
Hypoanthine Na	2.39	2.39
Linoleic acid	0.042	0.042
Lipoic acid	0.105	0.105
Phenol Red, Na Salt		
Putrescine•2HCL	0.081	0.081
Sodium Pyruvate	55	55
Pluronic Polyol F-68	100	100
<b>AMINO ACIDS</b>		
L- Alanine	4,455	4,455
L-Arginine•HCL	273.9	273.9
L-Asparagine•H2O	22.5	22.5
L-Aspartic	19.95	19.95
L-Cysteine•HCL•H2O	17.56	17.56
L-Cystine•2HCL	52.29	52.29
L-Glutamic acid	22.05	22.05
L-Glutamine	657	657
Glycine	26.25	26.25
L-Histidine•HCL•H2O	73.48	73.48
L-Isoleucine	106.97	106.97
L-Leucine	111.45	111.45
L-Lysine•HCL	163.75	163.75
L-Methionine	32.34	32.34
L-Phenylalanine	68.48	68.48
L-Proline	17.25	17.25

	<u>Ad medium</u>	<u>rAAV medium</u>
L-Serine	36.75	36.75
L-Threonine	101.05	101.05
L-Tryptophan	19.22	19.22
L-Tyrosine	91.79	91.79
L-Valine	99.65	99.65
<b>VITAMINS</b>		
d-Biotin	0.00365	0.00365
D-Ca Pantothenate	2.24	1.00
Choline Chloride	8.98	8.98
Folic Acid	2.65	2.65
myo-inositol	12.6	12.6
Niacinamide	2.0185	2.0185
Pyridoxal•HCL	2	2
Pyridoxine•HCL	0.031	0.031
Riboflavin	0.219	0.219
Thiamine•HCL	2.17	2.17
Thymidine	0.365	0.365
Vitamine B12	0.68	0.68
* add appropriate amount of NaCl for osmolality of 300 mOsM (+ or - 20 mOsM)		

### C. Purification of AAV Vector Using Heparin Sulfate Chromatography

As discussed above, chromatographic techniques can be employed to further purify and concentrate AAV preparations in accordance with the present invention. By way of illustration, a preparation of AAV which is in crude form (e.g. lysate), or which has been eluted from an anion-exchange or cation-exchange column and/or concentrated by tangential flow filtration can be purified by binding to a column comprising heparin sulfate. The AAV can then be eluted from such a column using a buffer containing a salt (e.g. a linear gradient of NaCl).

As illustrative of the use of heparin sulfate chromatography, AAV obtained from a "PI" pool (as described below in Example 9) was first concentrated four-fold and diafiltered into TMEG + 100mM NaCl using a 300K tangential flow filtration membrane. The concentrate was then injected on a 1 ml heparin sulfate column (Pharmacia "Hi-Trap Heparin" column), and eluted using a linear gradient of NaCl.

Figure 13 is a chromatogram showing the resulting concentration of AAV on the heparin sulfate column. The sharp peak in absorbance at 280 nm (left-hand axis) at about 18 minutes elution time represents the AAV fraction as eluted from heparin sulfate with a linear gradient of 0 to 1M NaCl (conductivity in ms shown on right-hand axis).

#### EXAMPLE 9

#### RECOMBINANT AAV VECTOR PRODUCTION AND TESTING

In another set of production runs, we used  $3-4 \times 10^9$  cells grown in a Cell Factory, using DMEM + 10% FBS as the growth medium. Cells were infected with Ad at an MOI of about 20, and harvested at 72 hours post-infection. Harvested cells were suspended in TMEG + NaCl at a concentration of about  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml. After mechanical lysis (microfluidization, 2 passes at 8000 psi), lysates were treated with Benzonase (25 units/ml, 37 degrees C, one hour), and then filtered through a 5 micron filter (Pall Profile II).

As an exemplary anion exchange column, we employed the POROS 50 PI column (available from Perseptive Biosystems). Briefly, the filtrate was loaded onto the column in about 100 ml and eluted with a gradient of NaCl to 500mM. Fractions determined (by

infectivity assay) to contain the majority of the AAV were collected and pooled (referred to as the "PI pool").

The PI pool was then diluted about 1:7 in TMEG and loaded on a 50 ml Toso Haas SP650C column, and eluted with a gradient to 500 mM NaCl. Fractions determined (by infectivity assay) to contain the majority of the AAV were collected and pooled (referred to as the "SP pool"). The SP pool was concentrated using a Centriprep 10K filter, and then was sterilized by passage through a 0.2 micron filter.

The results revealed that the recombinant AAV was essentially free of detectable infectious adenovirus (as determined by limit of detection analysis with serial amplification on 293 cells and TCID50 assay). The preparation was also essentially free of adenoviral DNA (as determined by slot blot analysis), essentially free of cellular proteins (as determined by SDS-PAGE gel analysis), of cellular DNA (determined by PCR analysis), and was also essentially free of phenotypically wild-type AAV (as determined by serial amplification and Southern analysis).

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### THE ENHANCEMENT OF AAV PRODUCTION BY NUTRITIONAL STRESS

As discussed above, it is believed that AAV production can be enhanced using any of a variety of agents and/or conditions that effectively stress (or de-optimize) growth or metabolism of the AAV producer cells. In this example, it is shown that the depletion of certain amino acids as occurs during culture is associated with a relative enhancement in AAV production; and, conversely, that media supplements to remove the nutritional stress actually result in a dramatic reduction in vector yield.

##### (a) Nutritional stress during batch and perfusion culture

JL14 cells were inoculated at about  $4 \times 10^5$  cells/ml in 2 liter bioreactors and grown in the rAAV medium shown in Table 2 in either batch mode or by perfusion (using tangential flow filtration, day 1 at 0.4 volumes/day, days 2-3 at 1.2 vol./day, day 4 at 2 vol./day and day 5 at 4 vol./day). Cultures were monitored for cell density, glucose, lactate and amino acids using standard techniques.



The analyses revealed that cell density peaked in batch culture at  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml on day 2, and in perfusion culture at  $8 \times 10^6$  cells/ml on day 6. Glucose was not limiting in either case ( $>1$  g/l) and lactate was not inhibitory.

However, amino acid analysis revealed that both glutamate and aspartate were rapidly depleted in both batch and perfusion cultures, as shown in the following Tables:

**TABLE 3:**  
**Amino acid analysis of BATCH culture medium**  
**(time course —  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )**

	MW		day 0	day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
Aspartic Acid	133		96	10	4	9	7
Threonine	119		687	644	606	552	533
Serine	105		271	230	157	117	98
Asparagine	132		130	113	96	68	69
Glutamic Acid	147		90	2	1	1	1
Glutamine	146		3424	2987	2450	1989	1843
Proline	115		135	143	162	164	185
Glycine	75		288	241	194	151	130
Alanine	89		189	306	438	644	681
Valine	117		692	631	518	417	342
Cystine	121		143	133	120	107	99
Methionine	149		160	132	100	74	58
Isoleucine	131		617	531	383	264	182
Leucine	131		645	538	374	248	161
Tyrosine	181		407	379	355	329	315
Phenylalanine	165		323	289	259	231	214
Tryptophan	204		47	41	33	28	26
Ammonia	17		760	816	941	1021	1033
Ornithine			71	89	110	128	144
Lysine HCl			572	521	463	415	384
Histidine	155		276	257	243	229	211
Arginine	174		1020	943	870	791	747

**TABLE 4:**  
**Amino acid analysis of PERFUSION culture medium**  
*(Time course —  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )*

	MW		day 0	day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6
Aspartic Acid	133		95	12	5	10	10	10	10
Threonine	119		709	691	560	596	651	641	657
Serine	105		281	264	147	156	180	199	185
Asparagine	132		130	124	75	78	109	119	119
Glutamic Acid	147		88	1	0	1	1	1	0
Glutamine	146		3525	3299	2517	2640	2906	2986	3082
Proline	115		145	165	163	174	177	157	171
Glycine	75		304	267	189	205	217	227	230
Alanine	89		190	340	341	384	423	333	330
Valine	117		678	635	485	500	532	551	561
Cystine	121		141	136	112	118	123	119	118
Methionine	149		157	133	91	99	107	108	107
Isoleucine	131		616	543	369	401	430	432	442
Leucine	131		649	554	364	400	430	438	444
Tryosine	181		413	398	328	355	379	373	386
Phenylalanine	165		336	316	244	268	291	287	292
Tryptophan	204		58	47	36	41	48	44	47
Ammonia	17		831	1182	956	1202	1219	931	990
Ornithine			42	97	74	115	112	56	44
Lysine HCl			718	651	528	594	643	617	628
Histidine	155		284	310	223	243	262	266	265
Arginine	174		1058	948	826	901	978	974	1016

(b) Nutritional Stress Associated With Enhanced AAV Production

Follow-up studies were performed to confirm the importance of the relative paucity of glutamate and aspartate in the culture media. JL14 cells were taken from a spinner flask and divided into two sets. Each set was inoculated with  $3 \times 10^9$  infectious units of 170-37 Ad 5. One set of cells was resuspended at  $10^6$  cells/mL in rAAV medium (Table 2) containing 10% FBS and 1% L-glutamine (300 mL). The other was resuspended in rAAV medium containing 10% FBS, 1% L-glutamine, 10 mg/L aspartatic acid, and 110 mg/L glutamic acid.

Each set was incubated at 37 degrees for 72 hours in a spinner flask. The cells were harvested, microfluidized twice at 8000 psi, Benzonased, plated into an infectivity assay, harvested and probed.

Results showed that the control spinner flask produced 6.2 RUs per cell. The spinner flask supplemented with aspartic and glutamic acid produced 0.94 RUs per cell.

This indicates that when depletion of aspartic acid and glutamic acid is prevented by providing these amino acids in excess, rAAV production is compromised due to the failure to subject the cells to nutritional stress.

Further tests were performed using a HeLa-derived cell line D6 which has an integrated rAAV vector (ITR-(CMV promoter)-( $\beta$ -gal reporter gene)-ITR), as well as copies of the wild-type AAV *rep* and *cap* genes.

The cells were seeded at  $5 \times 10^6$  cells per T-225 flask in 30 mL complete DMEM (10% FBS, 2 mM L-Glutamine), and incubated at 37 degrees in 10% CO<sub>2</sub> for 2 days, whereupon the cells reached a density of  $2 \times 10^7$  cells per flask. Cells in two duplicate flasks were infected with Ad 5 at an MOI of 10. One flask contained complete DMEM, the other contained complete DMEM supplemented with 5 x aspartic acid and glutamic acid. Cells were harvested and counted after 72 hours of culture.

The complete DMEM yielded  $2.6 \times 10^7$  cells with 88% viability. The aspartate/glutamate supplemented medium yielded  $3.8 \times 10^7$  cells with 91% viability. Cells were resuspended, sonicated, treated with Benzonase (25 U/ML), clarified, and assayed by slot blot analysis.

Results were as follows: D6 virus was produced in complete (unsupplemented) DMEM at  $1.8 \times 10^{10}$  DRP/mL (1800 DRP per cell). D6 virus was produced in aspartate/glutamate supplemented DMEM at  $1.4 \times 10^9$  DRP/mL (140 DRP/cell).

#### 5 EXAMPLE 11

##### RECOMBINANT AAV VECTOR PRODUCTION UNDER SERUM STRESS

As an example of rAAV production under stress conditions, we have used reduced-serum stress in conjunction with techniques as described above. Briefly, JL14 cells were grown in spinner flasks in modified DMEM +10% FBS in continuous serial culture mode, and were split every 3-4 days. Cells from suspension culture were placed into 16 Nunc Cell Factories, 10-stack, at  $3 \times 10^8$  cells/factory on a three- to four-day rotation. The medium used for growth had a ten-fold reduction in serum (i.e. DMEM + 1% FBS) thereby placing the cells under serum stress.

At 24 hours after seeding, the medium in the factories was removed and fresh medium containing  $3 \times 10^9$  Ad units/ml was added. After 72 hours of culture at 37 degrees, the cells were dislodged from the factories by gentle tapping, medium containing cells was collected and the cells were pelleted and resuspended in TMEG + 100 mM NaCl, and then lysed by passage through a microfluidizer at 8000 psi. The lysate was clarified through a 5 micron filter and the clarified lysate was loaded on a 500 ml PI anion exchange column. The column was eluted with a gradient of increasing NaCl (up to 500 mM) in TMEG buffer. Fractions were collected and assayed using a Clone 37 assay as described by Allen et al. (WO96/17947, supra). The fractions containing most of the AAV vector were then pooled and concentrated 10-fold using a Centriprep centrifugal concentrator at 1000 x g for 30 minutes. The concentrated material was dialyzed against Ringer's Balanced Salt Solution with 5% glycerol, and stored at -70 degrees C. The AAV was assayed by the Clone 37 assay, as well as by slot blot and SDS-PAGE. The material may also be assayed for the presence of adenovirus, adenoviral proteins, and cellular DNA, as well as other potential contaminants.

Figure 11 shows the results obtained using GAK-0003 producer cells set up in T-225 flasks at  $10^7$  cells per flask, and innoculated on Day 2 with DAB-003 adenovirus at an MOI of 10. Different flasks were cultured for 72 hours at 37 degrees in fresh DMEM

containing a different percentage of FBS, as shown in the figure. On Day 5, each flask was harvested, the cells were counted, resuspended, Benzonased, and plated to measure vector production as before.

Optimal vector production was observed at a FBS percentage of 1%. Accordingly, medium that is deficient in FBS (less than 2.5%, preferably less than 2% but more than 0%) is preferred as a condition for subjecting the producer cells to serum stress.

#### EXAMPLE 12

##### RECOMBINANT AAV VECTOR PRODUCTION UNDER pH STRESS

As a further example of rAAV production under stress conditions, we have used pH stress in conjunction with techniques as described above. Briefly, AAV producer cells were grown in bioreactors as described above. Cells were then infected with Ad5 at MOI=10 and inoculated into low-serum media (as in Example 11) in suspension in 1.5 liter bioreactors. Cultures were maintained at various elevated pH levels (from 7.2 to 8.0). Cultures were then monitored daily for cell number, viability, glucose consumption, lactate production, pH, osmolality and AAV production. As shown below, there was an increase in AAV production when the pH was elevated to 7.4; coupled with an even more dramatic increase in the number of AAV particles released into the supernatant (which increased as pH was elevated):

Culture pH	Cell-associated Particles	Supernatant Particles	Total Particles	% Cell-associated	% in Supernatant
7.2	4.70E + 12	1.90E + 09	4.70E + 12	100%	0%
7.4	6.50E + 12	1.30E + 13	1.95E + 13	33%	67%
7.6	3.40E + 12	1.50E + 13	1.84E + 13	18%	82%
8.0	1.30E + 12	1.50E + 13	1.63E + 13	8%	92%

In sum, as pH was raised, we observed a sharp increase in the number of AAV particles released into the supernatant, and a shift in the percentage of supernatant:cell-associated particles (from nearly all cell-associated at pH 7.2 to mostly supernatant (92%) at pH 8.0). The ability to recover AAV particles directly from the supernatant without the need for lysing the producer cells represents a powerful advantage in terms of AAV production and purification. AAV isolated from the supernatant using pH stress can be

readily concentrated and purified using techniques as described herein (e.g. ion-exchange chromatography and/or tangential-flow filtration).

CLAIMS

1. A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of:

- 5 a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises:
- (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein;
  - (ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and
  - 10 (iii) a helper virus for AAV;
- b) incubating the producer cell provided in step a) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV;
- c) lysing the producer cell after the incubation of step b) to produce an AAV
- 15 producer cell lysate;
- d) chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on at least one positively-charged anion exchange resin; and
- e) purifying the chromatographic fractions containing rAAV particles of step d) by cation exchange chromatography or tangential flow filtration to generate a purified
- 20 population of rAAV vector particles.

2. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said purifying step e) comprises subjecting the fractions to cation exchange chromatography.

25

3. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said purifying step e) comprises subjecting the fractions to tangential flow filtration.

30

4. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said rAAV pro-vector comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by two AAV inverted terminal repeats (ITRs).

5. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said AAV producer cell comprises at least one AAV packaging gene that is stably integrated into the genome of said AAV producer cell.

5

6. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said providing of the producer cell in step a) comprises introducing the helper virus into the producer cell already introduced with the AAV packaging gene(s) and the rAAV pro-vector.

10

7. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the providing of the producer cell in step a) comprises introducing the rAAV pro-vector and the helper virus simultaneously or sequentially into the producer cell already introduced with the AAV packaging gene(s).

15

8. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the providing of the producer cell in step a) comprises introducing the AAV packaging gene(s) and the rAAV pro-vector simultaneously or sequentially into the host cell already introduced with the helper virus.

20

9. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said AAV producer cell comprises an AAV *rep* gene and an AAV *cap* gene.

10. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said AAV *rep* gene and AAV *cap* gene are stably integrated into the genome of said AAV producer cell.

25

11. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the providing of the producer cell in step a) comprises introducing into the producer cell at least one AAV split-packaging gene.

30



12. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said helper virus is an adenovirus.

13. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1,  
5 wherein said helper virus is a temperature-sensitive helper virus and said step of incubating the producer cell is conducted at a temperature that is permissive for replication of AAV but non-permissive for replication of the temperature-sensitive helper virus.

14. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1,  
10 wherein said helper virus is a temperature-sensitive adenovirus.

15. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said helper virus is adenovirus Ad-ts149.

16. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1,  
15 wherein said AAV producer cell lysate is also affinity purified on a resin having a ligand that is specific for one or more surface molecules present on AAV.

17. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 16,  
20 wherein the affinity purification is conducted after ion-exchange chromatography.

18. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 16, wherein said ligand is an antibody that is specific for a surface molecule present on AAV.

19. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1,  
25 wherein the AAV producer cells of step b) are concentrated prior to lysis.

20. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 19,  
30 wherein the AAV producer cells of step b) are concentrated by centrifugation or by tangential flow filtration prior to lysis.

21. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said step of lysing the AAV producer cell is conducted by subjecting the cells to a lytic technique selected from the group consisting of microfluidization, sonication, and freeze-thawing.

5

22. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 21, wherein said step of lysing the AAV producer cell is conducted by subjecting the cells to microfluidization.

10

23. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) is treated with a nuclease prior to chromatography.

15

24. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 23, wherein said nuclease is Benzonase.

25. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) is clarified prior to chromatography.

20

26. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 25, wherein the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) is clarified by filtration or centrifugation prior to chromatography.

25

27. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the AAV producer cells are concentrated prior to lysis, resuspended in a buffer comprising saline at an ionic strength at least that of a 50mM NaCl solution, lysed, and then clarified by filtration prior to chromatography.

30

28. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 2, wherein chromatographic fractions containing rAAV particles are concentrated by filtration or centrifugation after elution from the chromatographic resin.

29. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 2, wherein chromatographic fractions containing rAAV particles are concentrated by tangential flow filtration

5

30. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said anion exchange resin is an N-charged amino or imino resin.

31. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said anion exchange resin is selected from the group consisting of a POROS 50 PI resin, a diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) resin, a trimethylaminoethyl (TMAE) resin, a quaternary amine resin and a polyethylenimine (PEI) resin.

10

32. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 2, wherein said cation exchange resin is a sulfo-, phospho- or carboxy-based cationic resin.

15

33. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 2, wherein said cation exchange resin is selected from the group consisting of an HS resin, an SP resin, and a carboxymethyl (CM) resin.

20

34. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the producer cell of step a) is an attachment-dependent mammalian cell line.

35. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said step b) of incubating the producer cell provided in step a) is conducted in a vessel selected from the group consisting of a tissue culture flask, a roller bottle, a spinner flask, a tank reactor, a fermentor, and a bioreactor.

25

36. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said step b) of incubating the producer cell provided in step a) is conducted using a microcarrier.

30

37. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said vessel is a hollow-fiber, packed-bed or fluidized-bed bioreactor.

5           38. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the producer cell of step a) is a suspension-adapted mammalian cell line.

39. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said step b) of incubating the producer cell provided in step a) is conducted in a vessel selected from the group consisting of a spinner flask, a tank reactor and an air lift fermentor.

10

40. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said step b) of incubating the producer cell provided in step a) is performed in rAAV medium essentially as shown in Table 2.

15

41. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein the producer cells are 293 N3s cells or HeLa S3 cells.

20           42. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein step b) is conducted for at least 5 days.

43. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein step b) of incubating the producer cell is conducted in a multi-liter bioreactor and wherein at least about  $10^9$  replicative units of rAAV per liter of bioreactor volume are isolated after step e).

25

44. A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of:

30           a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises:

(i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein;

(ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and

(iii) a helper virus for AAV or a polynucleotide sequence of said helper virus that encodes at least one helper virus function;

b) subjecting the producer cell provided in step a) to a sub-lethal stress; and

c) incubating the stressed producer cell of step b) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV.

45. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is selected from the group consisting of a nutritional stress, an osmotic stress, a pH stress, a temperature stress, an aerobic stress, a mechanical stress, a radiational stress and a toxic stress.

46. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a nutritional stress.

47. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is an osmotic stress.

48. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a pH stress.

49. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 48, wherein said pH stress comprises raising the pH to above pH 7.2.

50. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 48, wherein said pH stress comprises elevating the pH to at least 7.4, and wherein the majority of the AAV particles produced are released into the supernatant.

51. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 48, wherein said pH stress comprises elevating the pH to about 8.0.

5 52. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a temperature stress.

53. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is an aerobic stress.

10 54. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a mechanical stress.

15 55. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a radiational stress.

56. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 44, wherein said sub-lethal stress is a toxic stress.

20 57. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein said nutritional stress is imposed by culturing the producer cells in a medium that is deficient in one or more amino acids.

25 58. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein said nutritional stress is imposed by culturing the producer cells in a medium that is deficient in aspartic acid.

30 59. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein said nutritional stress is imposed by culturing the producer cells in a medium that is deficient in glutamic acid.

60. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 58, wherein the deficient medium contains less than 10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of aspartic acid.

61. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 59,  
5 wherein the deficient medium contains less than 2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of glutamic acid.

62. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein said nutritional stress is imposed by culturing the producer cells in a medium that is deficient in serum.

10 63. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein the cells are subjected to said nutritional stress by introducing the cells into a nutritionally deficient medium.

15 64. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 46, wherein the cells are subjected to said nutritional stress by culturing the cells in a medium until the medium becomes nutritionally deficient.

20 65. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, wherein said purified population of rAAV vector particles is substantially free of replication-competent AAV and of helper virus and cellular proteins.

25 66. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 1, in which elution from the chromatographic resin is conducted by increasing the salt concentration and chromatographic eluants comprising rAAV particles are subsequently treated to reduce the effective salt concentration by dilution, dialysis, diafiltration or concentration.

30 67. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to one of the preceding claims, including the step of subjecting a fraction comprising AAV particles to heparin sulfate chromatography.

68. A method of generating a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an AAV producer cell that comprises:

- 5 (i) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein;
- (ii) a recombinant AAV (rAAV) pro-vector that comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR); and

10 (iii) a helper virus for AAV;

b) incubating the producer cell provided in step a) under conditions that are permissive for replication of AAV and which comprise inducing a sub-lethal stress in the AAV producer cell;

15 c) lysing the producer cell after the incubation of step b) to produce an AAV producer cell lysate; and

d) purifying the AAV producer cell lysate to generate a population of recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles.

20 69. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said purifying step d) comprises chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on at least one positively-charged anion exchange resin followed by purifying on either a cation exchange resin or by tangential flow filtration to generate a purified population of rAAV vector particles.

25 70. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said purifying step d) comprises chromatographing the AAV producer cell lysate of step c) on a positively-charged anion exchange resin followed by tangential flow filtration to generate a purified population of rAAV vector particles.



71. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said rAAV pro-vector comprises a heterologous non-AAV polynucleotide flanked by two AAV inverted terminal repeats (ITRs).

5           72. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said AAV producer cell comprises at least one AAV packaging gene that is stably integrated into the genome of said AAV producer cell.

10           73. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said AAV producer cell comprises an AAV *rep* gene and an AAV *cap* gene.

          74. A method of generating a population of rAAV particles according to claim 68, wherein said helper virus is adenovirus.

15           75. A host cell for producing recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) particles at high efficiency, comprising:

          a) one or more AAV packaging genes, wherein each said AAV packaging gene encodes an AAV replication or encapsidation protein;

20           b) a heterologous polynucleotide introduced into said host cell using an rAAV pro-vector, wherein the rAAV pro-vector comprises the heterologous polynucleotide flanked by at least one AAV inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and is deficient in said AAV packaging gene(s);

          c) a temperature-sensitive helper virus (tsHV) for AAV, wherein said tsHV is temperature-sensitive for self-replication.

25

          76. A population of rAAV particles, produced according to the method of any one of the methods of claim 1 to claim 74.

30           77. A population of rAAV particles according to claim 76, containing no more than one infectious adenovirus particles per million infectious rAAV particles.

78. A population of rAAV particles according to claim 76, containing no more than one infectious adenovirus particles per  $10^8$  infectious rAAV particles.

79. A high-throughput assay for determining the infectious titer of a preparation containing a virus that can replicate in a mammalian cell, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an array of culture wells each comprising an aliquot of mammalian cells and an aliquot of the virus preparation to be titered;

b) incubating the cells and virus of step a) to allow replication of said virus;

c) lysing said cells to produce a multiplicity of lysates containing viral polynucleotides;

d) transferring the multiplicity of lysates from step c) to a membrane that binds nucleic acids to produce a membrane-bound array of nucleic acids;

e) hybridizing the membrane-bound array of nucleic acids of step d) with a viral-specific probe and then determining the relative amount of viral nucleic acid replicated in each of said culture wells.

80. A high-throughput assay for determining the infectious titer of a virus preparation according to claim 79, wherein said virus is adenovirus or AAV.

81. A high-throughput assay for determining the infectious titer of a virus preparation according to claim 79, wherein said virus is AAV.

82. A high-throughput assay for determining the infectious titer of a virus preparation according to claim 79, wherein said array of culture wells is in the form of a microtiter vessel.

83. A high-throughput assay for determining the infectious titer of a virus preparation according to claim 79, wherein said aliquots of virus preparation are serially diluted aliquots.

84. A high-throughput method of screening for agents that affect replication of a virus in a mammalian cell, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an array of culture wells each comprising an aliquot of mammalian cells, an aliquot of the virus and an optionally an aliquot of the agent;

5        b) incubating the cells, virus, and optional agent of step b) to allow replication of said virus;

c) lysing said cells to produce a multiplicity of lysates containing viral polynucleotides;

10       d) transferring the multiplicity of lysates from step c) to a membrane that binds nucleic acids to produce a membrane-bound array of nucleic acids;

e) hybridizing the membrane-bound array of nucleic acids of step d) with a viral-specific probe and then determining the relative amount of viral nucleic acid replicated in each of said culture wells.

15       85. A high-throughput method of screening for agents that affect replication of a virus according to claim 84, wherein said virus is adenovirus or AAV.

20       86. A high-throughput method of screening for agents that affect replication of a virus according to claim 84, wherein said virus is AAV.

25       87. A high-throughput method of screening for agents that effect replication of a virus according to claim 84, wherein said array of culture wells is in the form of a microtiter vessel.

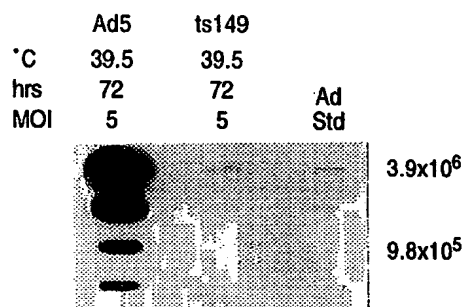
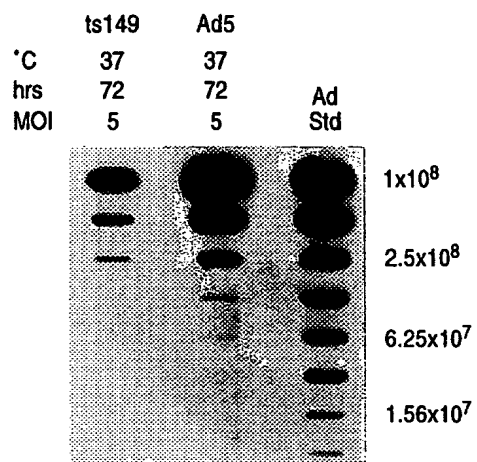
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Figure 1

Ad5			Ad5			ts149			ts149			°C MOI
37	5		39.5	5		37	5		39.5	5		
10	1	0.1	10	1	0.1	10	1	0.1	10	1	0.1	μl



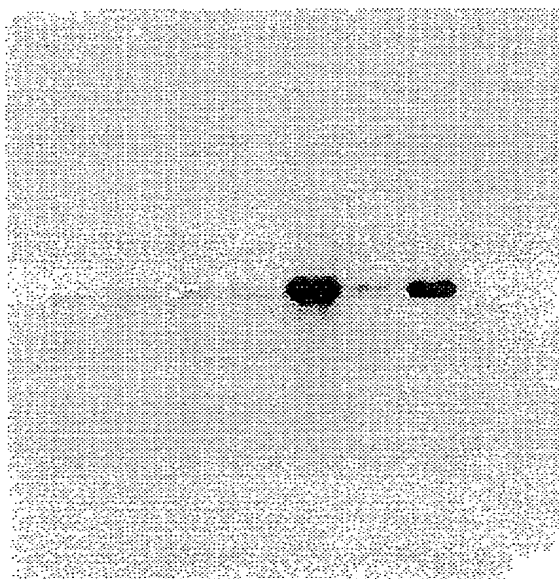
2/13

**Figure 2**

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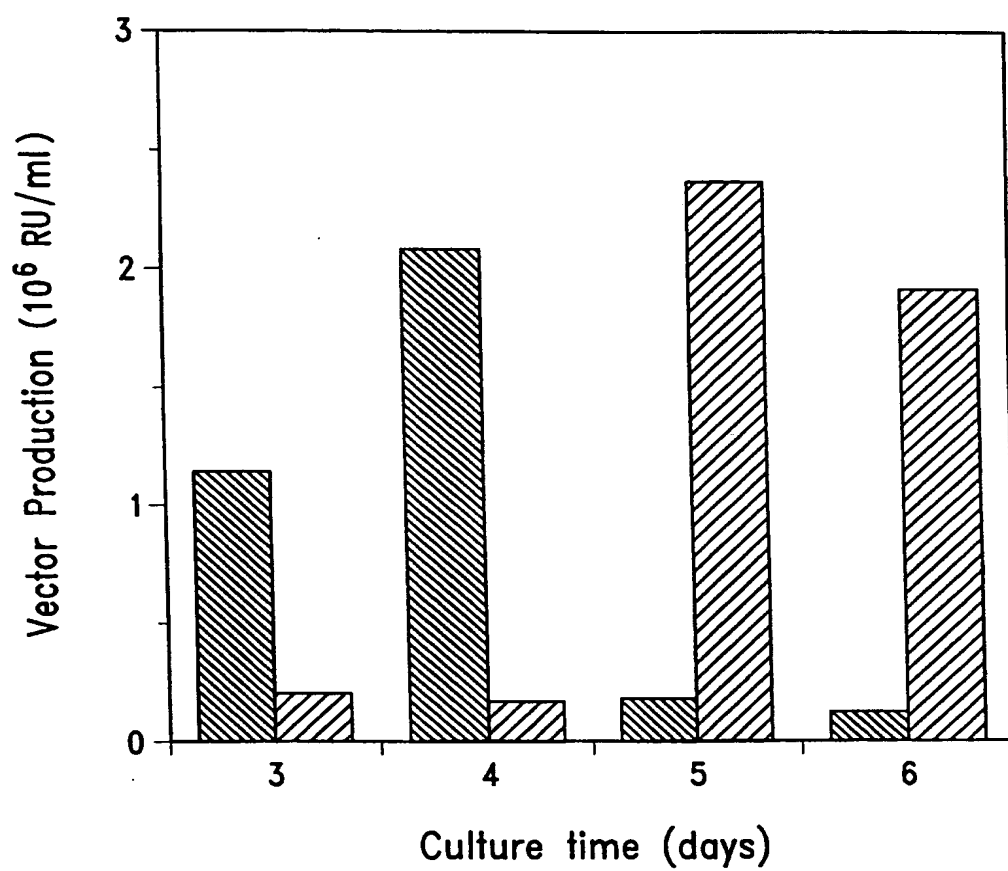
Figure 3

				ts149		Ad5	ts149		°C
				39.5	72	37	39.5	96	hrs
5	10	20	40	5	5				MOI



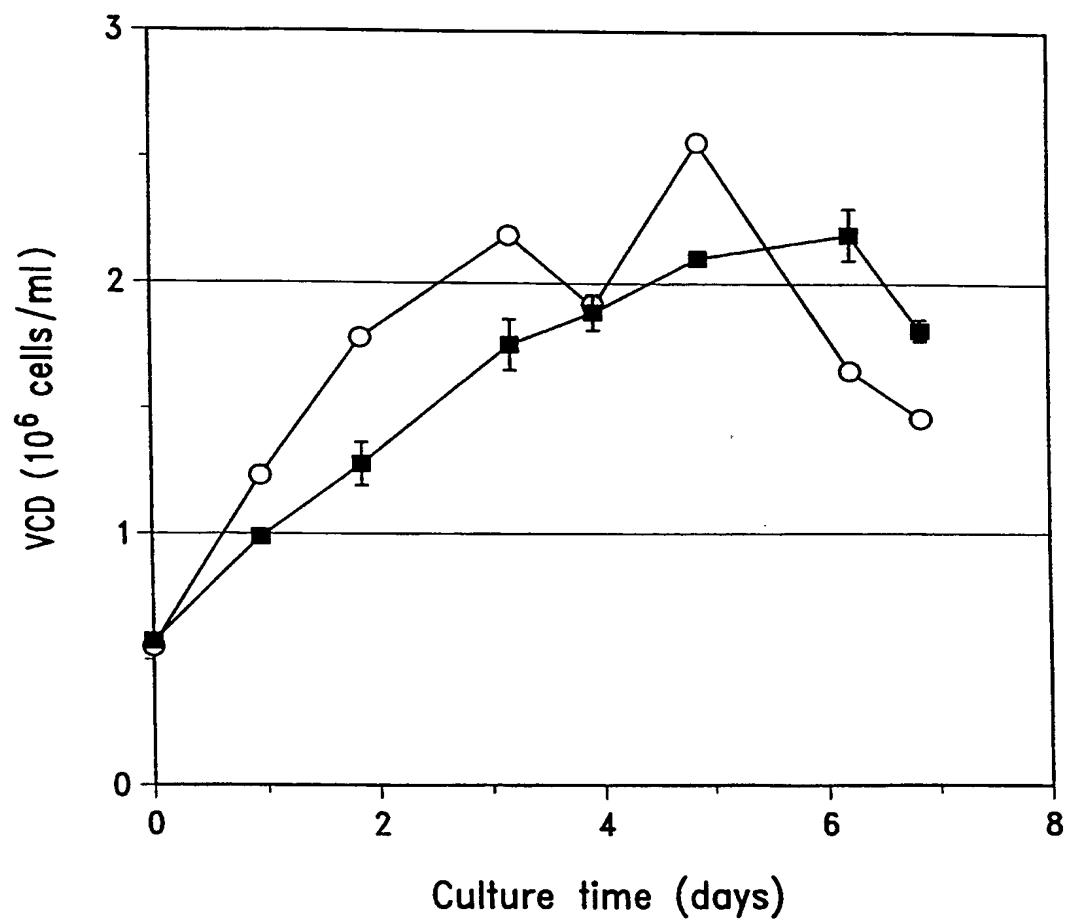
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Figure 4



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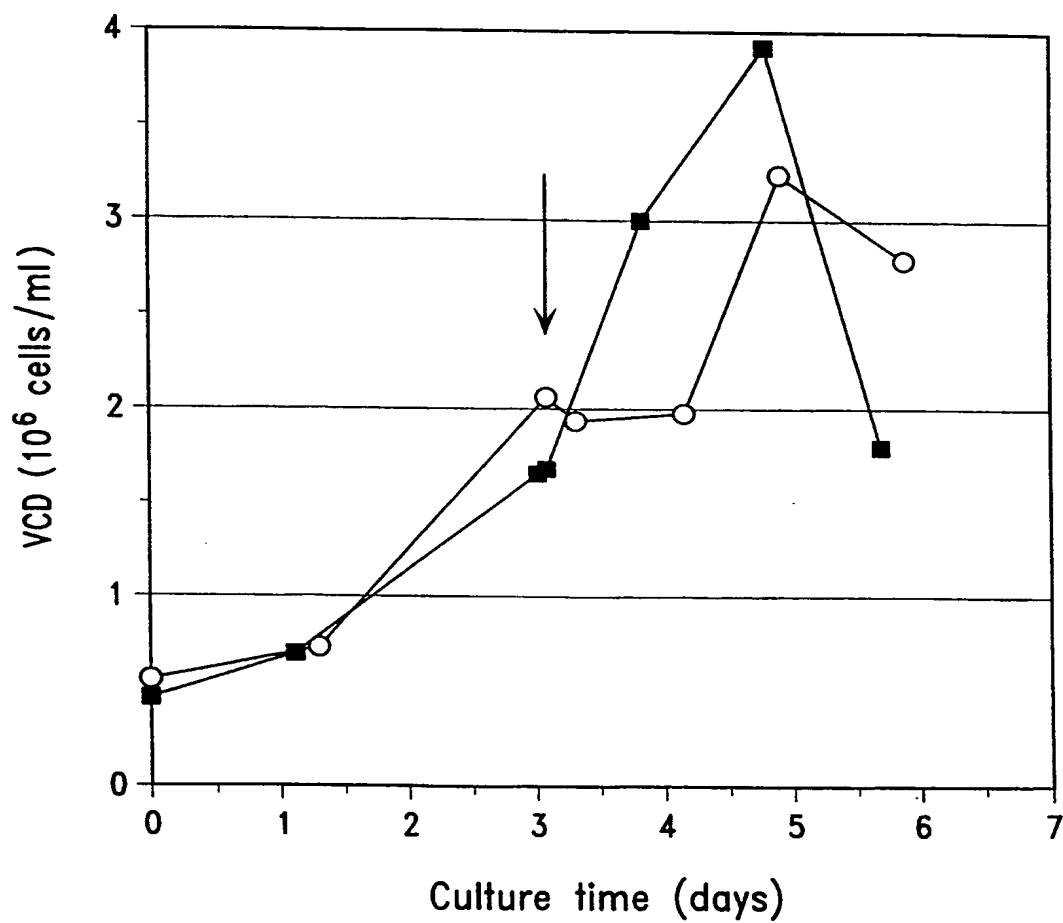
Figure 5





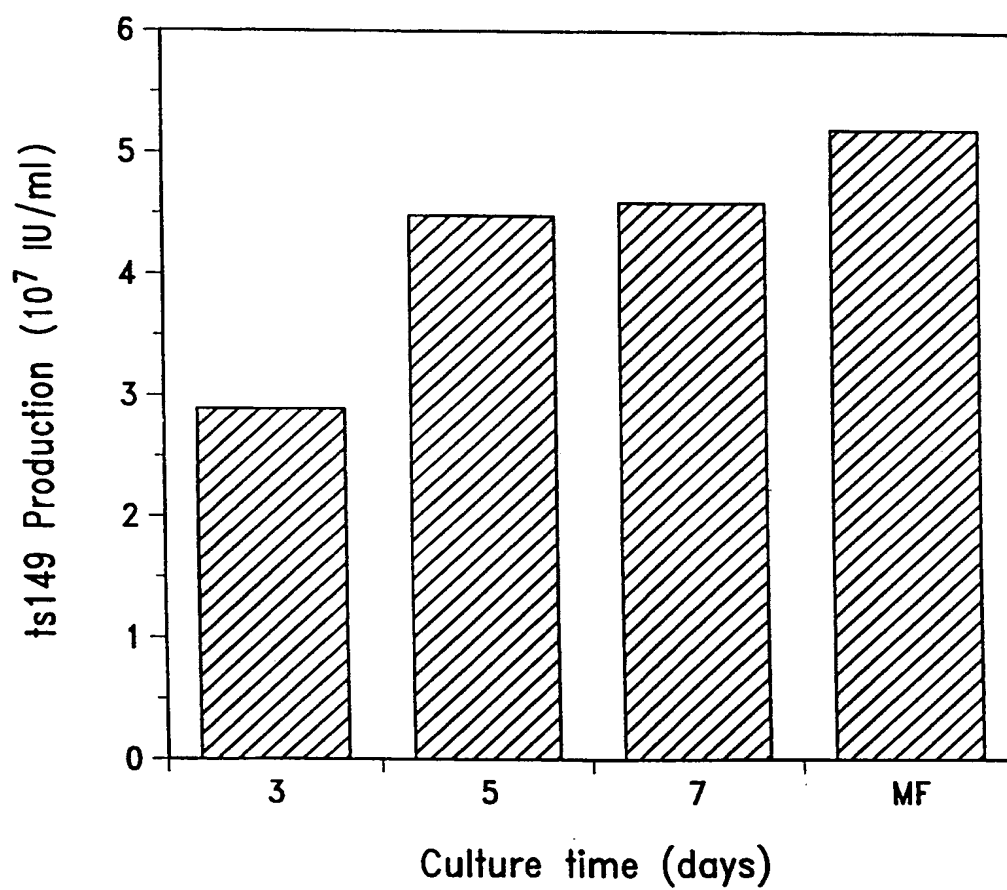
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Figure 6



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Figure 7



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Figure 8A

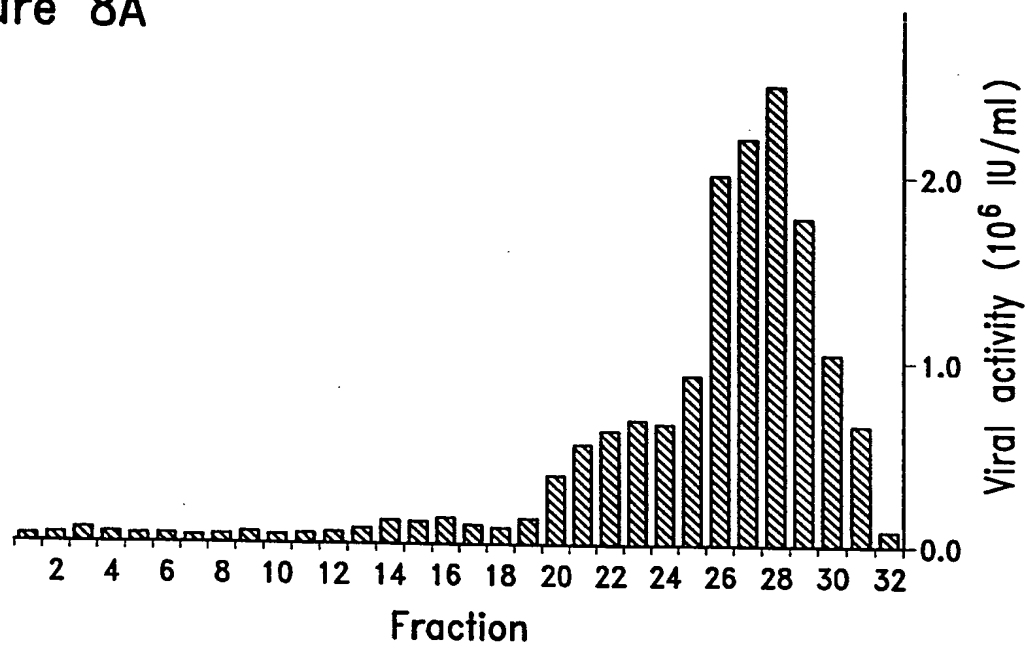
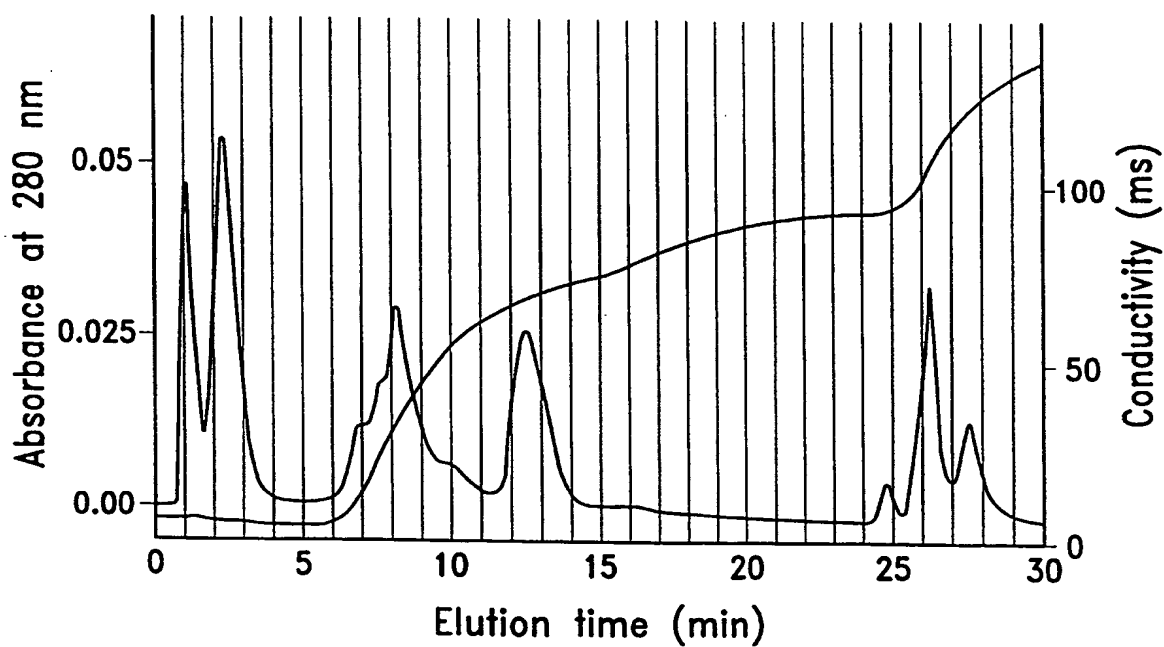
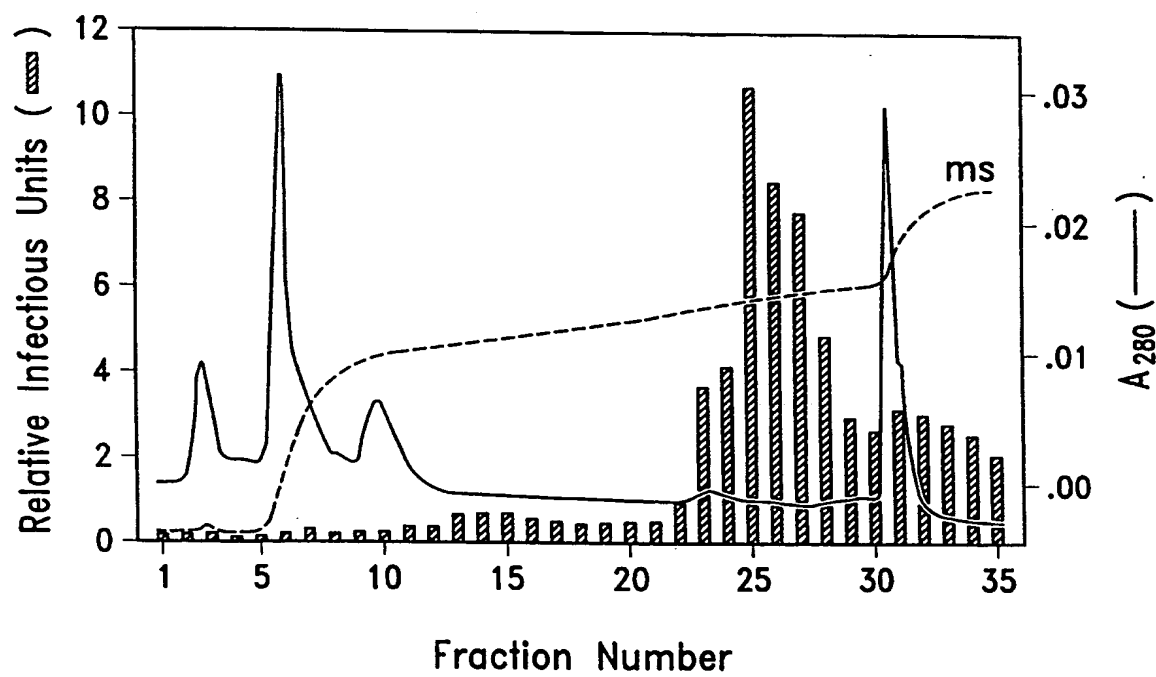


Figure 8B



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Figure 9



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Figure 10A

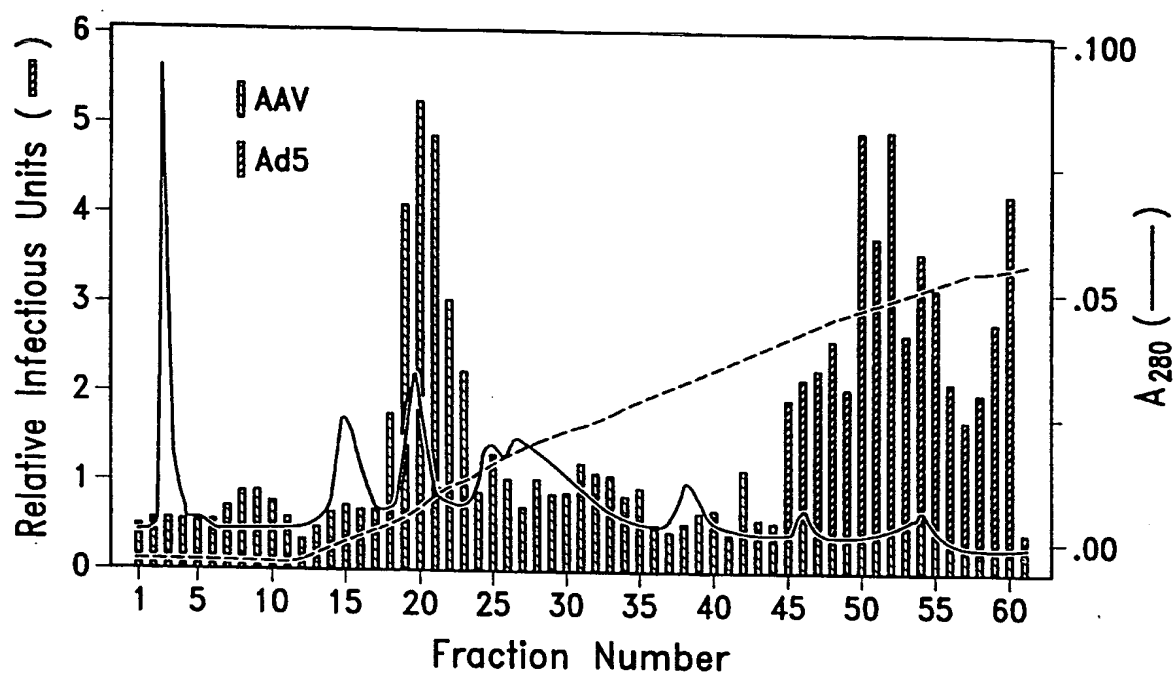
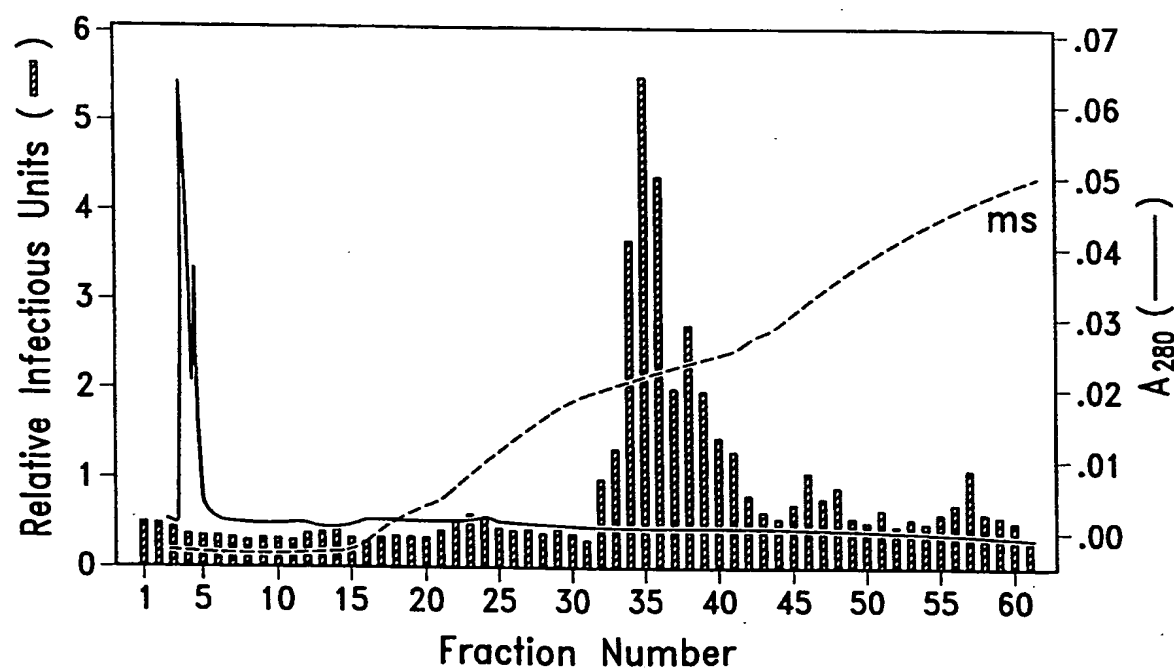


Figure 10B



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Figure 11A

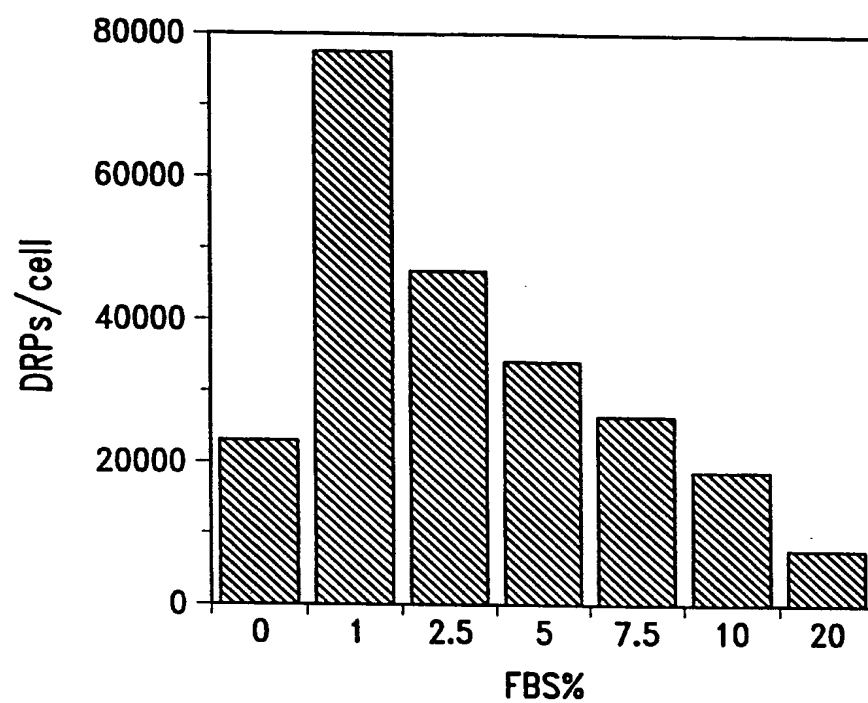
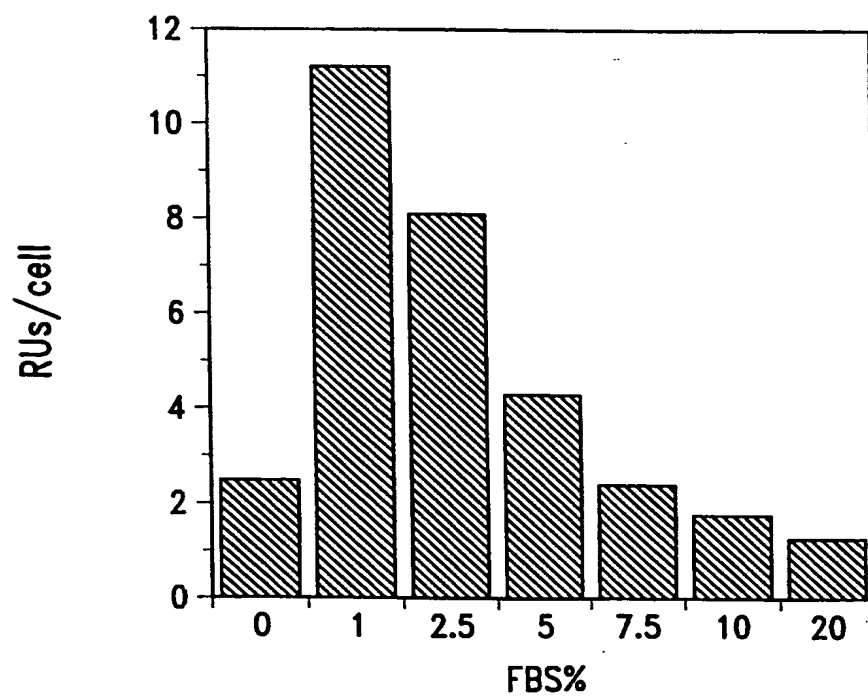
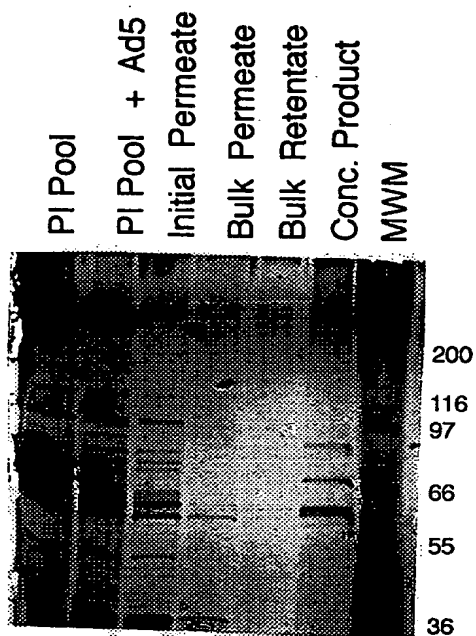


Figure 11B



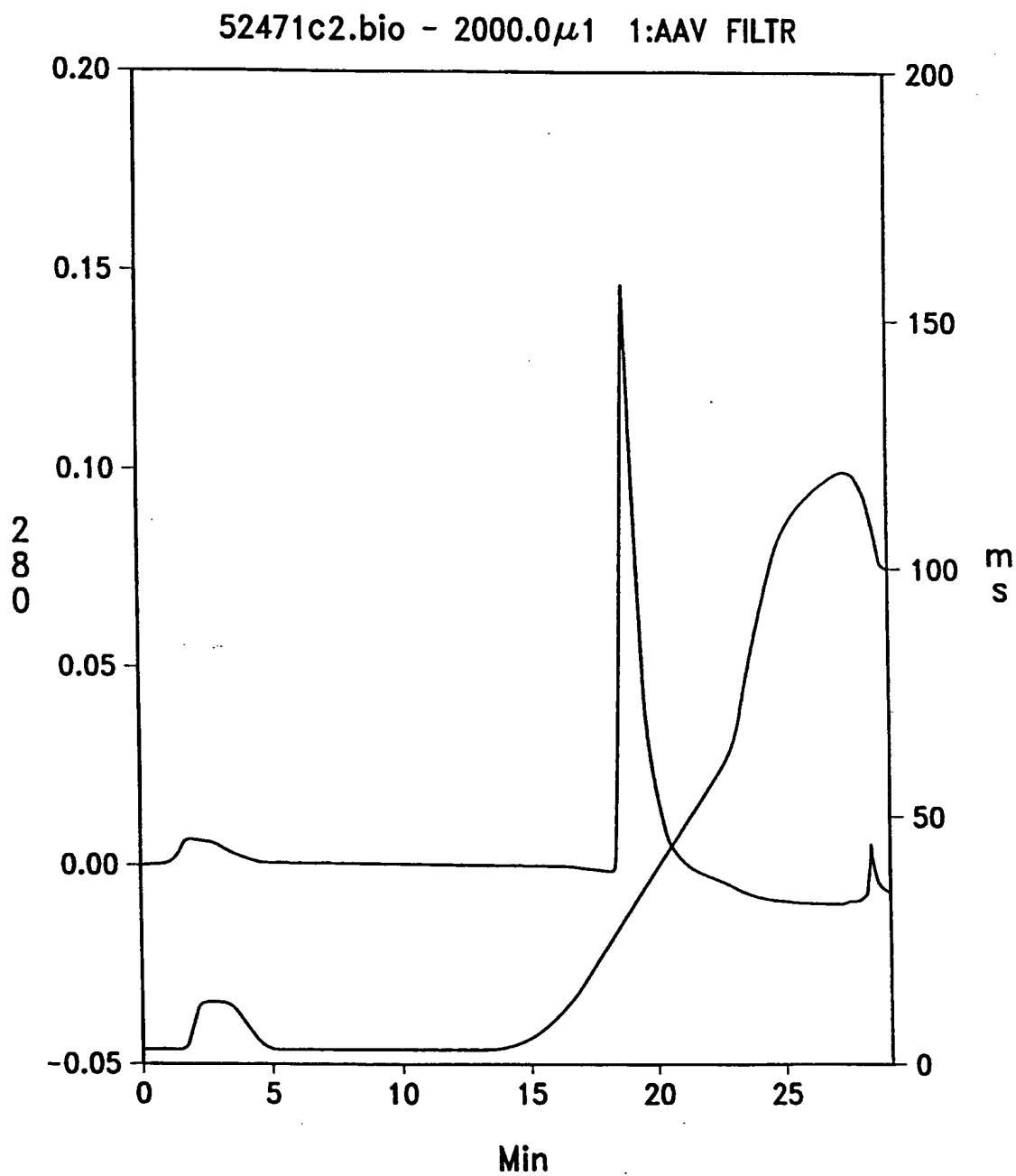
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Figure 12



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Figure 13





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